

Badran, Hani Al Hassan confer

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Prime Minister Mudar Badran met Sunday with Mr. Hani Al Hassan, PLO Central Committee member and political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. PLO sources told the Jordan Times. The aim of the meeting was to discuss means of further strengthening Jordanian-Palestinian cooperation, the sources said. Mr. Al Hassan is expected to assume a more important role in cementing ties between Jordan and the PLO, they added. Mr. Al Hassan is in Jordan as a member of the PLO delegation now visiting the country. The Palestinian leaders, headed by Mr. Arafat, arrived in Amman on Saturday and most of them are expected to leave for South Yemen on Monday.

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Hussein, Arafat stress unity

By Samira Kassar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The homelessness of the Palestinian people and the catastrophes that have befallen them have made the Palestinians more determined to regain their land and to practise determination on their national soil, His Majesty King Hussein said Sunday in a speech delivered at the opening meeting of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Higher Council for Education, Culture and Sciences.

In his speech which was followed by an address by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, the King affirmed that the Palestinian people would not accept an alternative homeland to Palestine.

He praised the people of the occupied territories and said: "On the behalf of all of you and in the name of the common danger and destiny which bind us as Jordanians and Palestinians and unify our ranks, hearts and goals, I greet our people in the occupied territories. I greet the students, teachers and university faculty members. They are the conscience of society and the symbol of its faith and steadfastness until God grants us victory."

In his speech, Mr. Arafat said that "all the initiatives, developments and moves in the region will only serve to make the Palestinian revolution stronger." He added that the Palestine cause "is the central issue and the essence of the conflict in the Middle East."

"Any attempts to sidestep or ignore the inalienable legitimate rights of our people, including the right of return, the right to self-determination and the right to form an independent state" will fail, Arafat said.

He stressed that legitimate Palestinian rights include Jerusalem. He said that the PLO is the crucial element in the Middle East formula and added that "there can be no peace, stability or security in the region by sidestepping the Palestinian Revolution."

Mr. Arafat strongly stressed the unity of the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples. "Your Majesty, we affirm the brotherhood and unified stand of our two peoples, which is based on historical factors as well as on joint futuristic aims," he said. Mr. Arafat added that "Unity in our nationalistic stand is the only way to confront the threats and challenges posed by the enemy."

"We will not accept an alternative homeland other than Palestine," he said, and pointed out that this was in answer to statements by Israeli Defence Minister Sharon.

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Council stresses importance of Palestinian education

By Affah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Higher Council for Education, Culture and Sciences opened Sunday in Amman its seventh meeting.

The two-day discussions were opened by two speeches delivered by His Majesty King Hussein and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasser Arafat.

The meeting was headed by Dr. Ahmad Sidqi Al Dajani, president of the council, and attended by the members of the council which included university professors and experts specialised in various fields.

The meeting discussed various

topics related to educational conditions of Palestinian people. Arab universities in the Israeli occupied territories, Israel's arbitrary measures against Palestinian educational institutions.

Also discussed were the deportation of university professors and defence orders jeopardising the educational process of Arabs in the occupied territories and a planned open university for Palestinians.

Dr. Hanna Nasir, member of the PLO Executive Committee and responsible for higher education in the occupied territories, stressed the importance of higher education in the West Bank.

Dr. Nasir said that the establishment of Arab universities in

the occupied territories will help limiting student emigration for higher studies and the institutes there include 10,000 students, constituting only 30 to 40 per cent of students holding the *tawjih* certificate.

Dr. Nasir hoped that the present number will increase to 80 per cent in five years time.

Dr. Nasir pointed out that only a small percentage of students studying abroad choose to return to the country.

The higher educational organisations in the occupied territories contribute to the financial and social development.

Participants in Sunday's meeting stressed the importance of enlarging the universities to absorb

all students in occupied territories.

The participants also called for support of the PLO Higher Educational Council so as to coordinate activities of various educational institutions there and to enable the council to direct the university properly.

They also called for a study on the extent of manpower need in the occupied territories.

To promote media campaign, the participants suggested publication of pamphlets on the Arab universities in occupied territories as well as leaflets revealing the Israeli arbitrary measures against Arab educational institutes.

(Continued on page 2)



His Majesty King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat Sunday attend the opening session of the PLO Higher Council for Education, Culture and Sciences. The King and Mr. Arafat are flanked by (from right to left) PLO Executive Council member Hamed Abu Sitta, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi and PLO Executive Council member Khalil Al Wazir. (Photo by Yusef Al 'Allan)

Arafat chairs PLO meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat Sunday chaired a meeting of several PLO Executive Committee and National Council members at the Guest Palace in Amman.

On Saturday, His Majesty King Hussein and Mr. Arafat held a round of talks at Al Nadwa Palace. The talks dealt with developments relating to the Palestine cause in the light of the Arab League summit declarations and Arab moves on the international level as embodied by the visits of the seven-member Arab committee to permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

The two sides also reviewed the results of the meeting between the committee, headed by the King, and French President Francois Mitterrand in Paris this month. They also discussed the committee's future programme, which includes visits to the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China to explain the Arab peace proposal.

The King and Mr. Arafat also discussed the situation in the occupied Arab territories and future Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

On Sunday, Prime Minister Mudar Badran hosted a luncheon

at the Hussein Youth City in honour of Mr. Arafat and the accompanying delegation and participants in the meetings of the Higher Council for Education, Culture and Sciences. The banquet was attended by senior Jordanian officials and heads of the Arab diplomatic missions in Amman.

Mr. Arafat will leave Amman tomorrow for Aden, where he will attend a meeting for Palestinian dialogue and meet with members of the Palestine National Council (PNC) in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

S.K.

Israel drops demand on talks with Lebanon

TEL AVIV (R) — American efforts to bring Israel and Lebanon to the conference table Sunday appeared to have made progress when Israel dropped its demand that the talks be at ministerial level.

A government statement issued after a cabinet meeting said Israel would agree to talks between "properly authorised civilians."

The cabinet stuck to its condition that discussions be held in Beirut and Jerusalem.

U.S. mediators are trying to set up talks on withdrawing Israeli troops from Lebanon as part of an American effort to arrange the removal of all foreign forces from the country—Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian.

Israel had been pressing for ministerial talks that would also have covered normalising relations and, eventually, a peace treaty with Lebanon.

Initially Lebanon wanted the discussions to be conducted by army officers, restricted to military matters, and held outside Jerusalem.

U.S. envoy Morris Draper, shuttling between Jerusalem and Beirut, briefed Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin on the latest Lebanese conditions just before the cabinet met.

Israeli officials did not comment on reports here that Lebanon had softened its stand by agreeing to have a civilian head its delegation.

Lebanese forces prepare to face rival challenges

BEIRUT (R) — The commander of Lebanon's rightist Christian militias said Sunday he would not allow any part of the country to be controlled by rival parties or religious sects.

Fadi Frem, commander of the "Lebanese forces" militia, was addressing a right-wing rally amid continuing tension between his men and druze fighters in the Shouf mountains southeast of Beirut.

"From now on we will not allow the existence of districts belonging to parties or religious factions, whatever those districts, parties or factions are," Mr. Frem said.

The rally marked the founding 46 years ago of the Falangist Party, set up by President Amin Gemayel's father Pierre.

The party is the dominant force in the militias. Two cabinet ministers were present, but not the president himself.

Since the Israeli invasion began in June, the militias have spread into Israeli-held areas, including the troubled Shouf mountains, which have been controlled by Palestinians and Lebanese leftists since the 1975-76 civil war.

Armed militiamen stood by as Mr. Frem and other speakers addressed a crowd of over 1,000 at the rally in the town of Antelias north of Beirut.

Fears of a further outburst of fighting in the mountains have been high since the bodies of eight Christians were found in a well last week.

Radio stations reported Sunday that 15 people from the Christian town of Zahle were kidnapped Saturday evening at the town of Sofar, just inside Syrian lines on the Syrian-Israeli frontline east of the capital. There was no information on who carried out the reported kidnapping.

GATT talks on trade gain momentum

GENEVA (R) — Ministers taking part in an international conference aimed at averting a world trade war made considerable progress towards a compromise agreement here Sunday, delegates said.

But the final document which was taking shape was almost certain to leave most major points of contention unresolved.

Many delegates at the four-day ministerial conference of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) expressed dismay when it failed to finish with an accord on time Saturday night.

But talks prolonged for an extra day opened up the possibility that the final document would be more wide-ranging than had earlier seemed likely and would also have fuller support, the delegates said.

The conference Saturday night appeared destined to end either with a weak statement of intent to resist protectionism as the world struggles to cope with recession, or with a broader document from which the 10-nation European Community and possibly other countries would dissent on crucial points.

On Sunday developing countries softened their demands that a draft partial text drawn up before the conference and taking a fairly radical stance in favour of open trade should be accepted without changes, delegates said.

In return, the European Community negotiators presented a series of compromises intended to be included in the final document. The developing countries, keen to keep markets as open as possible in the face of European protectionist measures, had refused to depart from the initial text on the grounds that it had already been agreed.

European negotiators, however, contended the 88 ministers at the conference had not come merely to rubber-stamp a draft.

A compromise appeared to be emerging on import controls that countries impose temporarily to protect industries threatened by recession.

The Third World argues it is unfair to single out any nation in applying such restrictions. The European Community wants to continue selecting individual exporting countries for such action.

Agreement also seemed likely on the extent to which GATT's rulings on complaints over alleged unfair trading practices should be binding, the delegates said.

The compromises emerging, however, were likely to avoid obliging any government to commit itself to depart from any of its present trading practices.

On the vexed question of agricultural subsidies, which the United States and Third World countries want phased out within two years, the European Community was still likely to express a dissenting opinion, the delegates said.

Paris, New Delhi reach agreement on uranium deal

NEW DELHI (R) — French officials Sunday played down the implications of an agreement to supply enriched uranium fuel to India, depicted in the Indian press as a full climbdown by France over the question of safeguards.

The agreement, reached on Friday night after four months of negotiation, has overshadowed a visit by President Francois Mitterrand devoted to promoting a special French relationship with India and the Non-Aligned Movement.

Mr. Mitterrand and his accom-

panying ministers Sunday visited historical sites, Fatepur Sikri and the Taj Mahal, south of New Delhi.

Under the uranium accord, France takes over a 1963 agreement between India and the United States covering U.S. supplies to the Tarapur Power Station, suspended in 1978 after the American Congress passed an anti-proliferation law.

Officials Sunday dismissed suggestions that the accord breached the rules of the 15-member "London Club" of nuclear suppliers.

They said France was entering into an existing accord which could not legally be revised, although they said a new agreement on supplies would have been unacceptable to "the London Club" if it had contained the limited safeguards of the 1963 agreement.

Among other safeguards, the London Club requires receiver countries to permit inspection in perpetuity of all facilities using by-products of imported fuel.

Reprocessed nuclear fuel can be used to make nuclear weapons, and India exploded a nuclear device in 1974.

Widepread newspaper reports during the talks said France had sought the measures, known as "pursuit and perpetuity", which were not contained in the 1963 accord or in an appended 1971 accord involving India, the United States and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

French ambassador Andre Ross, who signed the new agreement, refused to say whether France had sought such guarantees.

Gonzalez-Guerra dispute delays Spanish Socialists

MADRID (R) — A public dispute between Prime Minister-elect Felipe Gonzalez and his top aide, Alfonso Guerra, cast a shadow Sunday over final preparations for Spain's new Socialist government which takes office this week.

Mr. Guerra, deputy leader of the Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), who is credited with engineering its sweeping electoral victory last Oct. 28, has kept Mr. Gonzalez guessing over whether he will accept the post of deputy prime minister.

Mr. Gonzalez has said he wants Mr. Guerra in his cabinet but the Socialist parliamentarian has indicated that he would rather remain exclusively involved in running the party.

The dispute suggested strains between Mr. Guerra's more radical approach and the moderation of the new prime minister.

It injected a note of controversy into the proposed 17-member cabinet that will control Spain's first left-wing government since before the 1936-39 civil war.

The cabinet, to be sworn in after Mr. Gonzalez unveils his programme and wins his first confidence vote in the Cortes (parliament), on Tuesday or Wednesday, is made up of moderates.

Political sources said Mr. Guerra was annoyed that some of his more radical nominations and proposals had been ignored.

Nine economists are in the cabinet, whose accent is on youth with the average age of ministers 40, the same as that of the prime minister.

The party is taking power from progressive conservatives just seven years after the death of right-wing dictator Francisco Franco and the restoration of democ-

ocracy in Spain.

Three of the new proposed cabinet, including Mr. Gonzalez, began their political careers in clandestine opposition to Gen. Franco, who outlived all left-wing parties.

But the PSOE is not the same party that Gen. Franco banned at the end of the civil war. It has dropped its Marxist label and is regarded as being close to social democratic.

The proposed new cabinet has been welcomed in almost all sectors as moderate and there were no immediate denunciations from the right-wing Popular Alliance (AP), which will be the main opposition.

The AP, led by former Franco Information Minister Manuel Fraga, controls 106 seats in the 350-seat Congress (lower house), compared with 202 held by the

Socialists.

Despite their ideological differences, the two parties have worked together during the drawn-out transition, holding meetings to discuss timetables and procedure.

The outgoing government of the Union of the Democratic Centre (UCD), which only has a handful of its ex-ministers in the new Congress, has also cooperated fully with the Socialists.

Mr. Gonzalez is expected to spell out the broad aims of his administration when he speaks on Tuesday, and official sources said he would reaffirm election pledges to reduce unemployment from two million to 800,000 during his four-year term.

They said he would also declare an aim of cutting inflation from around 14 per cent to eight per cent in the same period.

They said he was likely to announce increases in indirect taxation to provide job-boosting investment, and trim the working week.

He is expected to announce an immediate freeze on Spain's integration into the military wing of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and point towards a shift away from close identity with the Western alliance.

His Foreign Minister, career diplomat Fernando Moran, is one of only five members of the proposed cabinet to have held high office before.

Another is moderate Economy and Finance Minister Miguel Boyer, whose appointment Spanish commentators have interpreted as reassurance to bankers and businessmen.

Jordan to mark Day of Solidarity

AMMAN (Petra) — Monday, Nov. 29, marks the fourth anniversary of the Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People and the 35th anniversary of the U.N. General Assembly resolution for the partition of Palestine.

On the eve of the occasion, the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs issued a statement calling on all nations to express solidarity with the Palestinian people in "words and deeds" and in exercising pressure on Israel to force it to recognise the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland.

"The occasion this year coincides with even more disasters and tragedies for the Palestinian people at the hands of the Zionist invaders who are intent on liquidating this people and exterminating its existence," the statement said.

The statement referred to the massacres of refugees in Beirut's Shatila and Sabra camps, the establishment of Zionist settlements on confiscated Arab territory and the arbitrary measures exercised against educational institutions in

Palestine.

"The partition resolution of 1947, which granted Israel the right to establish its racist state in Palestine, was the beginning of the tragedy for the Palestinian people who ever since have been displaced and scattered over Arab states, and deprived of their basic rights and identity," the statement said.

It added that "the occasion this year coincides with further Zionist conspiracies represented by the establishment of the so-called 'autonomy' rule in Palestine, the continued Israeli drive to Judaize Palestinian territory and force the Arab inhabitants to abandon their land."

Also on the occasion, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Bahjat Talbouni made a statement calling on Arab countries to support Jordanian-Palestinian joint efforts for establishing peace

in the region based on justice.

"The Jordanian and Palestinian people are currently working hand-in-hand to establish a confederation that would help regain the usurped rights of the Palestinians and other Arab countries are called on to support these efforts and help promote the march of unity," Mr. Talbouni said.

He said that Jordan's parliamentary delegations to various international conferences have been explaining the Palestine problem to world nations and have been coordinating efforts with other Arab delegations with the purpose of gaining world wide support for the just Arab cause.

Meanwhile, the Amman-based Higher Arab Committee for Palestine Sunday also issued a statement describing the 1947 partition resolution as an "injust one that violated the principles of the U.N. Charter and people's right to self-determination."

"The leaders of world Zionism colluded with Britain against the Palestinian people and transformed the whole of Palestine into a Jewish state by evicting the legitimate owners from their land," the statement added.

The statement said: "To safeguard its interests the Arab Nation must embark on serious and well planned actions to secure justice for the Palestinians."

Mass rally organised

By Samira Kassar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A mass rally will be held in Amman Monday to mark the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People.

The Jordan Times learned that the rally, to be held at the Professional Association Complex at 5 p.m., is being organised by the professional associations in Jordan. Speakers at the occasion will include novelist Khalil Al Saw-

ahiri, who will speak on Israeli settlement activities in the occupied territories; Salih Kneifan, who will speak on Arab solidarity with the Palestinian people; columnist Tareq Masarweh, who will also speak on Arab solidarity with the Palestinian people; former Mayor of Al Bireh Abdul Jawad Sulhi who was deported by the Israelis from the West Bank in 1974, and the well-known Palestinian resistance poet Mahmoud Darwish, who will recite some of his poetry.

French envoy to attend opening of fertiliser complex at Aqaba

AMMAN (Petra) — A special French envoy will arrive in Amman Monday to deputise for French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert to attend the inauguration of a fertiliser complex in Aqaba Tuesday.

Mr. Shahin Nouri, who is also director of Mr. Jobert's office, will be accompanied by two aides from the ministry.

France has contributed financially and technically towards the project which has cost \$450 million by granting Jordan a 45-million franc loan in addition to another 285-million franc loan from a consortium of French banks. Also French technicians supervised the implementation of engineering works of the project.

Seminar to discuss use of solar energy for agriculture purposes

AMMAN (Petra) — A four-day conference on the application of solar energy for agriculture purposes is due to open here Saturday. The Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD) regional office here is organising the conference which will be opened by Minister of Agriculture Marwan Dudin.

AOAD Director Fahd Al-Azab said that the conference will focus on a comprehensive study of solar energy technology and its applications in agriculture, heating, refrigerating, storage and dehydrating crops.

The conference will discuss subjects connected with the use of renewable energy for pumping water, irrigation, producing electricity as well as effects of weather conditions on the use of solar energy, Dr. Azab said.

He added that the participants, who represent AOAD member countries, will also have an opportunity to exchange information and experience in the use of solar energy and future plans in the application of this technology.

In addition to AOAD members, the conference will be attended by several special foreign specialists and representatives of specialised organisations. According to Dr. Azab, the delegates will be taken on a tour of Jordan Valley agricultural projects.

Saudi education official briefed on University of Jordan's systems

AMMAN (Petra) — The visiting dean of the Faculty of Economics at King Saud University of Saudi Arabia, Sultan Al Lattar, Sunday called at the University of Jordan and met with its President Abdul Salam Al Majali.

Dr. Lattar was briefed on the development of the university and its services and future programmes. The visitor also called at

the Faculty of Economics and Commerce and met with its dean and teachers to discuss their educational programmes.

Dr. Lattar arrived in Amman Saturday for an official visit to look into the University of Jordan's systems and to study the possibility of applying them in Saudi Arabia.

'German Concert Week' starts today

By Lamis Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A German concert week is scheduled to start Monday at the Royal Cultural Centre under the patronage of Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor.

The concert week, sponsored jointly by the Beirut University College Alumni Club, Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, the Goethe Institute and the embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, will present four concerts—three are to be presented by the Bamberg Symphony Orchestra and one by the German Chamber Academy Orchestra.

The Bamberg group is considered one of the three most famous orchestras in Germany. The orchestra owes its international reputation to world-renowned musicians who conducted it such as Kallberg, Kutes and Logran.

It has performed many concerts all over the world. The well-known British musician James Logran have been conducting the orchestra since 1979. The orchestra was conducted under his baton during its visit to Great Britain. In October 1982, when it presented 14 concerts which drew thundering applause.

On its first two concerts in Amman, on Nov. 29 and 30, the Bamberg Symphony Orchestra will perform the works of Smetana, Mozart and Dvorak. As for its third concert, on Dec. 2, the orchestra will present pieces by Beethoven, Kodaly, and Mozart.

The last concert, which concludes the German week will be

Personnel trained for new airport

AMMAN (J.T.) — In preparation for the inauguration of the Queen Alia International Airport early next year the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) has embarked on a major programme to train personnel who would take charge of its operations, Al Ra'i newspaper said Sunday.

According to a CAA spokesman a large number of Jordanians are currently receiving training abroad and in Jordan, Al Ra'i said.

Conference stresses need to promote national awareness

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on national mobilisation held at the Professional Associations' complex Saturday called for constant promotion of the citizen's national awareness of the imminent dangers that faces the nation and its civilization by promoting rational thought, socialisation of life and enhancing social justice.

The seminar, organised by the Arab University-graduates' Club, stressed the need for "adherence to religious heritage, search for points of strength in our history to reinforce belief in a bright future, and foil psychological warfare campaigns to demoralise our ranks and weaken our stand."

All foreign-registered vehicles to have local insurance coverage

AMMAN (J.T.) — All foreign-registered vehicles in Jordan have to be insured locally so as to safeguard Jordanian citizens' rights, particularly in the event of accidents occurring in the country, according to an amendment to the existing traffic law now under consideration by the National Consultative Council (NCC), according to a report in Al Ra'i newspaper Sunday.

Chairman of the NCC Legal Committee which is reviewing the amendment has said it is intended to define a responsible party which could be addressed, and would compensate for damage in case of accidents involving foreign vehicles, according to Al Ra'i.

Tax exemptions for industrial units

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian government has decided to exempt new industrial projects that will be established in industrial estates from income tax and social services fees for the first two years of operation, according to a report by Al Ra'i newspaper Sunday.

The report said that a similar decision has also been taken for granting two-year exemptions to existing industries which move into the industrial estates.

Cabinet reviews '83 budget

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet Sunday held a meeting presided over by Prime Minister Mudar Badran during which general outlines of the country's 1983 fiscal budget were reviewed.

Also at its regular meeting Sunday, the cabinet formed Jordan's delegation to the meeting of the Arab ministers of youth and sports which is due to open in Mogadishu, capital of Somalia on Jan. 10.

The delegation will be led by Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar.

The cabinet also endorsed a loan of 11.3 million special drawing right (SDR) units from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to Jordan to promote activities of the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) and authorised National Planning Council President Hanna Odeh to sign the loan agreement on behalf of the Jordanian government.

Upon a recommendation by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani the cabinet dissolved the municipal council of Smakieh near Karak and appointed the district's governor of nearby Al Qasr to head a four-member committee that would take over the council's duties.

The cabinet has also decided to accept the resignation of National Planning Council Secretary-General Basil Jardaneh.

Mr. Jardaneh said in his resignation that he will be managing the newly-established JD 6 million Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation.

5.8m dunums reported cultivable

AMMAN (Petra) — According to a statistical bulletin released by the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) the total cultivable area in Jordan is 5,800,000 dunums of which 4,900,000 dunums are rain-fed and the rest is irrigated by underground springs or river water.

The bulletin, prepared in cooperation with the Agricultural Services Department said that 62 per cent of the cereal production is wheat and 19 per cent is barley. The bulletin called for further reclamation of unused land for achieving self-sufficiency in agricultural production.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Agriculture Sunday issued its monthly order for imports and exports of vegetables and fruit.

According to the instructions, the following items are not to be imported during December 1982: tomatoes, eggplants, cucumbers, marrows, green beans, cauliflower, cabbage, hot and sweet pepper, bananas and citrus fruit of any type. The order does not ban the exports of these items.

Randa Habib's CORNER

Why imitate thy neighbour?

Competition is a healthy element for purchasing good quality products. A multitude of clothing shops opening their doors in Amman will be to our advantage because we will have a wider choice and consequently the merchants would be compelled to have competitive prices.

What is beneficial for certain sectors is not for others and it is unfortunate to note that any innovation in Amman is copied by dozens at an amazing speed. If a chocolate shop opens, everybody wants to open one and as the consumption of such an item is not very big, the result is that we complain about the bad state of the business.

More shocking still are the centres for video films, they are so numerous that one cannot help wondering how they can survive. The same can be applied to travel agencies, everyday a new agency advertises about a "dreamy holiday" and I believe that every Jordanian should make at least two trips a year for all those agencies to be able to stay in business.

Innovation is good for a country but it remains effective so long as it stays an innovation.

It is excellent to introduce a new idea or product in the country but for heaven's sake, let us not all copy this idea. There are still so many things to be done and so many things to create that we can forget about the neighbour's idea....

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mauritanian envoy praises Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Mauritanian Ambassador to Jordan Mohammed Ould Widadi Sunday praised Jordanian-Mauritanian relations and expressed hope that cooperation between the two countries will continue. Speaking on the anniversary of his country's Independence Day, Sunday the ambassador said that the Mauritanian people "look with pride to Jordan and its steadfastness in the face of challenges and dangers threatening the Arab Nation."

NCC to hold regular Monday session

AMMAN (J.T.) — An amendment to the Jordanian constitution law and queries about oil resources in Jordan will be among the topics on the agenda of the National Consultative Council (NCC) when it meets Monday for its regular session. Also on the agenda are plans to build a court of law and housing units for teachers in Ma'an, southern Jordan and the production of animal feed in the country.

NCC to discuss local TV programmes

AMMAN (Petra) — Locally-produced programmes shown on Jordan Television were discussed at a meeting Sunday of the National Consultative Council's (NCC) Social and Educational Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Ahmad Abu-Qoura. The committee's decisions on the subject will be discussed in the NCC's regular session Monday. The committee's meeting was attended by Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh.

Jordan to attend Arab military seminar

TUNIS (Petra) — Jordan is scheduled to attend a seminar of commanders of Arab military colleges due to open in Tunis Tuesday. A Jordanian military team has arrived here to take part in the meeting which is organised by the Arab League's Military Affairs Department. The participants are expected to discuss a number of issues connected with training army officers and the exchange of expertise among Arab states.

Bank raises limit of loan for housing

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Housing Bank has raised to JD 10,000 the amount which it can grant as a loan to individuals wishing to build private homes. Al Ra'i newspaper reported Sunday. It said that the maximum low loan previously granted to the single citizen was JD 7,000.

University proposes uniforms

AMMAN (J.T.) — The University of Jordan has proposed special uniforms for its staff and students and will be encouraging the staff and students to wear these the same during office and class hours, according to a report by Sunday's Al Ra'i newspaper, which quoted university sources. The report said that cloth for the uniforms will be sold by the university at cost price to encourage students to wear them. The university has also announced that it is granting needy students loans totalling JD 20,000 for the academic year 1982/83, Al Ra'i said. Two hundred and fourteen male and female students will benefit from these loans, to be repaid in instalments, after the students graduate and actually start earning their own living. The university is also offering needy students the opportunity to do some work on the campus to earn pocket money, the paper added.

Zarqa alters plans for building complex

ZARQA (Petra) — The Zarqa Municipal Committee has shelved a project for building a complex to house a library and a conference hall because of the high cost of construction. Committee Chairman Noufal Al Humud said Sunday that the projected complex was estimated to cost JD 5 million. Instead of establishing an independent complex, he said, the municipality will construct the complex above the municipality's shopping centre. The new project will have the same specifications but will cost JD 1 million only, he said. Also Sunday the committee announced its approval for allowing sports clubs and sports institutions to practise in the municipality's playground as of Dec. 1. Previously, the municipal grounds were used for football matches organised by the Amman Sports Federation.

Stamp to mark achievements in space

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Communications has decided to issue a postal stamp depicting achievements in space for peaceful purposes. A ministry spokesman said that the issuing of the stamp, which will be put in circulation as of Jan. 1, 1983, is to mark the inauguration of the new international telephone exchange in Jordan.

Zarqa prepares for Arbor Day

ZARQA (Petra) — The Agricultural Department here has prepared 400,000 saplings to be distributed to the public for planting on Arbor Day which falls on Jan. 15. A department spokesman Sunday said that beds for planting these saplings at Birein and Azraq and in Zarqa region were being prepared. Also on the occasion, the department is preparing for a large meeting of schools, companies and other organisations' representatives in the region to determine their needs of plants and trees.

Continued from page 1

Jordan, PLO stress unity

He also affirmed that the Jordanian people carries "a big responsibility" in the liberation process. He said that this responsibility had become the share of the Jordanian people by fate.

Mr. Arafat said that the meeting of the Higher Council for Education, Culture and Science was being held within the warmth of the brotherly welcome extended by Jordan. He said this had great positive connotations which "strengthen our determination to face the challenges ahead of us."

He said that the Israeli measures to pirate the water resources of the occupied lands, Israeli measures to Judaize Jerusalem and other sites of Palestinian cultural heritage, and measures against Palestinian academic institutions were all problems that should be considered by the Higher Council's two-day meetings.

He added that all these Israeli measures constitute attempts to wipe out Palestinian heritage and culture. He said that the council was called upon to formulate measures to protect Palestinian culture, but added that he was not worried because Palestinian culture was alive in the hearts of all Palestinians.

He said that he had "legitimate short-term worries" over Israeli measures to wipe out Palestinian culture, but added that in the long-term historical perspective, Palestinian culture was as strong and secure as the determined existence of Palestinians on their land in the occupied territories. He said that Palestine was Arab and had been so since the days of the Canaanites and that it would continue to be Arab.

He praised the Israelis who had demonstrated to protest the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the Sabra-Shatila massacres.

"The massacres and destruction will not cause us to forget the humane stands taken by some people, even if they are on the opposite side. We have our own civilisation and tradition and we appreciate a civilised gesture which reverberates from," Mr. Arafat said.

He said that while the Palestinian Revolution "will not abandon its guns," it will also continue to pursue political, economic, cultural and other forms of struggle because they are equally effective in preserving the gains of the Palestinian Revolution and achieving the aims of the Palestinian people.

PLO education council meets

The meeting discussed the possibility to create sufficient job opportunities for graduates in the occupied territories and ensure fellowships for Palestinian students for higher studies.

The meeting called for a solution for students who fail the final examinations because of being arrested by Israeli police before the examinations start.

They also discussed the decision by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to stop educational services for Palestinian refugees.

They called for conducting seminars with the cooperation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and Arab countries to discuss the educational conditions in occupied territories and to organise joint educational courses.

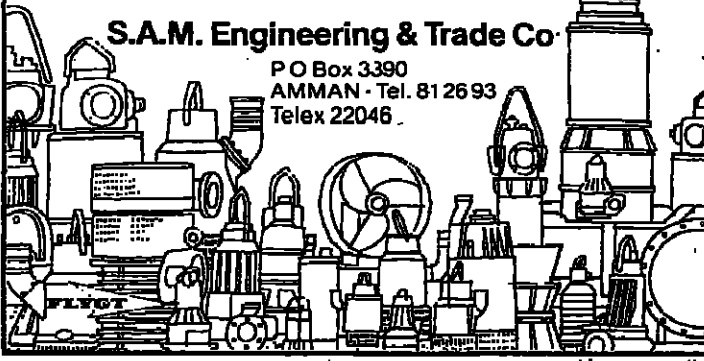
The participants hoped that the deportation of teachers will not constitute an obstacle in the educational process and called for more exerted efforts to secure their return.

They also emphasised the importance of the establishment of educational research centres at the Arab universities and the publication of the results of researches conducted there.

A general federation for all academic institutions was suggested to be formulated in the occupied territories.

And finally, the meeting discussed means of bringing the open university project into existence which was hindered by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June.

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FEATURES

By Michael Sheridan
PalermoWhat is the secret behind *omerta* in Sicilian crimes?

PAERMO, Sicily — The body lies crumpled in the street, the killers flee, people nervously raise their heads from cover and police arrive to hear the old story — nobody saw anything.

This is the iron rule of the mafia's unwritten code of silence known to every Sicilian as *omerta*.

Omerta means denials, shaken heads, a nervous look in the eye to questioners. To the police and magistrates fighting a bitter and bloody war against the crime organisation it is the single biggest obstacle to their efforts.

And it was the one word that Pope John Paul did not utter during his visit to Sicily last weekend.

The official record of his last speech included an appeal to Sicily's youth to fight *omerta* with hope and the Italian press and television carried colourful accounts of his plea. But the Pope never said it.

The Vatican said the omission was due to lack of time. But to the few Sicilians who knew of the difference, it was a sign that this ancient, symbolically charged expression has lost none of its power,

even for a Polish Pope.

The origins of the expression *omerta* are lost in time and the tangle of civilisations, cultures and kingdoms that have influenced the Mediterranean island.

But, like the word "mafia," it is thought to have its linguistic roots in Arabic. Gangsters appear to have adopted the rule of silence from much older traditions.

This week *omerta* again confronted investigators trying to find the men who callously threw 15-year-old Francesco Calviore into the back of a car and shot him repeatedly in the face. The boy

died just because he was with his killers' real targets.

Francesco's death and those of his uncle and another man were a typical example of the no-witness Sicilian crime.

The gunshots that ended their lives must have echoed around the houses in the hills outside Palermo.

But policemen reported that every single resident had been at home, with the curtains drawn and with the same television soap opera blaring at high volume.

As usual, nobody had seen, or heard, a thing.

Over 120 people have died violently in the Palermo area this year. They include Piu la Torre, a tough Communist politician hated by the mafia, and Gen. Carlo Altherto Dalla Chiesa, the nation's top anti-terrorist policeman.

Every time, the police find their inquiries blocked by a wall of silence, disavowals and evasion. Now the Catholic church, led by the stern figure of Cardinal Salvatore Pappalardo, is campaigning to rouse consciences.

But the history of Sicily offers some explanation for people's deep-rooted reluctance to come

forward.

Just a short way from the echoing medieval palace where Cardinal Pappalardo draws up his pronouncements, life in Palermo's slums goes on as it has done for centuries.

It was here, in the bustling narrow streets, stallholders shouting their prices from behind tables heaped with shining fresh fish, piles of vegetables and exotic cuts of meat, that the modern post-war mafia began.

The atmosphere is that of a North African city. Dozens of small children work in shops or

run errands, the poverty and signs of religious devotion in the tiny houses bearing witness to the daily struggle for survival.

The people of the backstreets have seen rulers come and go for centuries, from the ancient Greeks and Romans who first built the town, to the French Angevins and Spanish Bourbons.

At one stage it was an Arab city, when the armies of Islam drove out the forces of the declining Byzantine empire and made it their capital. Then they, too, fell to Norman invaders.

The Arab legacy to Palermo

lives on in its buildings and language, and also in the habits of reticence and distrust the Christian populace adopted towards the conquerors.

By the time the Spanish came, armed with blazing religious intolerance, the Muslim and Norman rulers who had made their kingdom in the sun into a model of cultural and social harmony were long gone and the city's brief flowering was over.

A long decline set in, with one incompetent and corrupt Bourbon or Savoyard succeeding another, until in the last century bands formed by peasants and landowners fed up with the regime emerged as a force that became, in time, the mafia.

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GUEST EDITORIAL

Clarity to avoid disaster

By Tareq Masarwah

THE Palestinian course of action should be clear. So should be the Jordanian. Furthermore, the Jordanian-Palestinian joint action should be clearly defined.

The Americans have dropped the Reagan Peace plan on the Middle East like a bombshell. The Arabs have come to believe that it is this time — a serious step, that if we do not grab the opportunity and benefit from the plan within the coming four months, the chance will not present itself again.

Clarity of vision for Jordanians and Palestinians is a must since they stand together or fall together. Of course there is a majority of Arab states which can amuse itself with the Palestine problem and tend to use the issue in small petty disputes that normally plague Arab regimes.

We alone stand together, or else we fall together. Therefore clarity in our course of action is the only weapon we have.

The Americans have offered the Reagan plan and this was promptly rejected by Israel. Yet the Americans are pressing hard, not Israel but in the direction of Jordan — which is supposed to be the negotiator — and the Palestinians as the people who should recognise Israel.

The Arabs, on the other hand, have submitted the Fex Arab summit plan and this was rejected by Washington and Israel. Yet the eight-point plan stands unsupported with no dynamic action on our

part to force the Israelis and Americans to take it seriously.

If the focus of attention at the Fex Arab summit was recognition of Israel and offering it peace, then we must remember that Menachem Begin is saying: "Israel is in no need of Arab recognition. On the contrary, the Arabs' interest lies with Israel recognising them."

If, on the other hand, the focus was on offering peace, we must admit that this argument has lost its content, simply because those who cannot wage war are in no position to offer peace to anyone.

We would like to see the picture quite clear for Jordanians and Palestinians alike. This picture should be clear to all — the Americans, the Soviets and Europeans. At this stage, we cannot, like others, hide behind traditional Arab slogans that have indeed lost their meaning and content.

The Reagan plan and the Fex plan are mere peace proposals for the Arabs at large. But for us — Jordanians and Palestinians — it is not like that at all. For us it is a plan and a role, since we cannot accept a plan without committing ourselves to a role, whereas other Arab countries can accept the plan or reject it, simply because they have no role to play in its implementation.

Therefore, we call for clarity, because it is the only safe course to avoid disaster.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Time—the most important factor now

The resumption of Jordanian-Palestinian talks between His Majesty King Hussein and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat indicates that the joint march of the two people is advancing forward, and the crystallisation of future relations between them is under way. The persistence in carrying out joint responsibilities is evident, and the tireless effort to liberate the occupied land before further damage is done through Israeli settlements is pursued by the two leaderships.

The various aspects of Jordanian-Palestinian cohesion have methodically been a direct target for fierce propaganda attacks by Israel, accompanied with regular attempts at splitting the

ranks of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, aimed at jeopardising Jordanian-Palestinian cohesion and minimising its effects. The freeing of the occupied land being the main objective of the two peoples' joint effort worries Israel, as it senses great danger on its annexationist schemes from such a joint stand.

The completion of the crystallisation process of future Jordanian-Palestinian relationship strengthens both sides, and facilitates each party's role in saving the occupied territories. The time factor is the major card with which Israel is gambling all the time, and this important factor should be given due consideration while studying future probabilities.

Al Dustour: Jordan—PLO talks bolster Arab peace drive

His Majesty King Hussein met again with the Palestinian delegation headed by Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat.

The brotherly relations between the two need constant contact between the leaderships, but the present circumstances make it imperative for the two sides to seek concentrated deliberations on current developments affecting the Arab cause in general, and the Palestinian question in particular.

The Israeli occupation policies seem to have found the present peace drive as posing a threat to their annexationist plans, and thus they are striving feverishly to accomplish hasty steps aimed at restructuring the demographic and geographical status of the occupied territories. Repression is being applied in full force against the West Bank, and the Village Leagues are given free hand to sabotage the Palestinian national drive in the occu-

upied territories, and try to besmear Jordanian-Palestinian joint efforts.

On the other hand, the Arab League committee of seven, headed by the King, still pursues its line of contact with the U.N. Security Council permanent member states, and what has been accomplished, in addition to future moves are subject of consultations between the Jordanian and Palestinian sides. Developments in the region and in the international arena are also to be discussed by the two leaderships.

The announcement of the PLO leader, as well as those of Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim emphasise the significance of the present consultations, and their role in strengthening the Arab peace drive at the international level.

The 'Catch-22' of the nuclear arms race

Progress in negotiations depends on deployment and deployment depends on progress in negotiations and progress.....

By Charles Lambelin

Reuter

BRUSSELS — With 1983 seen as a testing year for the Western alliance, NATO defence ministers meet next week to discuss a whole range of nuclear arms issues. The hottest question remains how to handle deployment of Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles by the end of next year if U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva are inconclusive.

The defence ministers — and NATO foreign ministers meeting in Brussels a week later — will assess Soviet intentions in the light of changes in the Kremlin leadership. In the series of meetings starting on Monday, they are expected to agree that NATO countries should dispel any impression of hesitancy about their readiness to deploy the new American missiles if the Geneva talks fail.

Otherwise, Western diplomats say, Moscow will have no incentive to trade off its current superiority in medium-range, European-based nuclear weapons. The same point was made by President Reagan this week when he announced controversial plans to deploy 100 MX missiles in the United States, starting in 1986.

NATO decided three years ago to start deploying 572 Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles by the end of 1983 if there was no limitation accord with the Soviet Union by then. But the dual-track decision, the result of a political compromise, was diversely interpreted. Some countries with vocal anti-nuclear and left-wing movements put the stress on the arms control track, hoping the missiles would never have to be deployed.

Others, like the United States, laid stronger emphasis on carrying through the deployments. Under European pressure, Washington agreed to adopt a zero option negotiating policy, under which NATO would scrap the deployment plan if the Soviet Union

dismantled all its existing medium-range missiles in Europe. The dilemma facing NATO is that progress in negotiations may depend on deployment, and deployment may depend on progress in the year-long Geneva negotiations.

Determining factor
 Belgium and the Netherlands, due to take 48 Cruises each, say progress in the talks will be a determining factor in their final decision on whether or not to accept the missiles. Britain, West Germany and Italy have agreed to deploy if there is no breakthrough at Geneva. All five countries could face critical choices if, as widely expected, the Soviet Union makes concessions in the talks.

Western diplomats fear arguments could develop over whether deployment should be delayed until it becomes clear whether an agreement with Moscow is attainable.

Soviet Communist Party chief Yuri Andropov has told West-

German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher there should be no fixed deadline in the talks, and no "automatism" in NATO's deployment schedule, diplomats said. NATO defence ministers will hear a report on Tuesday by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger on the East-West nuclear balance, including a briefing on the MX missile decision.

Mr. Reagan's decision to base the MX in hardened silos in Wyoming is of major importance to the Europeans. The case for basing Pershing-2 and Cruises on the European continent would have been weakened if the U.S. had decided to bow to pressure to put the MX aboard planes or ships rather than base them on land within the U.S.

It would have revived European proposals that the Cruises should be sea-based rather than sited at European airfields. All the new missiles would be capable of hitting Soviet targets. The defence ministers will review a reported Soviet build-up of SS-21, SS-22,

and SS-23 missiles which could threaten large areas of Western Europe if stationed in East Germany.

The Pershing-2 and Cruises are NATO's answer to an earlier build-up of triple-warhead SS-20s aimed at Western Europe. NATO is reexamining its stockpile of 6,000 shorter-range nuclear weapons in Europe, and diplomats believe up to one-third may be scrapped eventually. But the defence ministers are expected to call for NATO ground forces to be strengthened.

NATO's commander, General Bernard Rogers, has said the shorter-range nuclear arsenal could be trimmed if conventional forces were backed by new technology. This raises questions about the cost of the sophisticated rockets and precision-guided munitions that would be needed. Most NATO members are finding it hard to fulfil a 1978 pledge to boost defence spending by three per cent in real terms annually.

The King and us

The following article first appeared in the Washington report on Middle East affairs, a survey of United States relations with Middle East countries.

The man who likes to drop into our office to pick out brains on the Middle East was back again the other day. It's time we introduced him. His name is Humphrey.

Q. What can you tell me about King Hussein?

A. He's the King of Jordan. Q. Very funny. You know what I mean — where's he coming from? And please don't tell me he comes from Amman.

A. Okay, King Hussein is a man who deserves a lot more consideration from the U.S. than he has been getting for the past few years, and —

Q. Why? Hasn't he always been against the peace process?

A. Jeepers, I'm not sure if I'm going to be able to stand this —

Q. Eh? What are you mumbling for?

A. I said that I guess there are a few things you still have to learn, my friend. One of them is to beware of buzzwords. By "the peace process" I assume you mean Camp David —

Q. Of course.

A. Why "of course"? The Camp David formula, it is true, is one which aims at peace. But it didn't come down from heaven, and should not be sanctified as being the only way peace can be achieved. In fact, the whole world has been able to see that it has serious shortcomings. The return of Sinai to Egypt was certainly a great plus, but did the Camp David formula stop the Israelis from annexing Golan, or building new settlements on the West Bank, or invading Lebanon? It did not. In fact, there are those who argue that by taking Egypt out of the

Middle East's military equation Camp David made it possible — or at any rate, much easier — for Begin to go ahead.

Q. What does all this have to do with King Hussein?

A. King Hussein did not support the Camp David agreements in large part because he believed that they allow Begin to go ahead and do the very things I've just mentioned —

Q. Allowed, did you say?

A. Whoa, I didn't mean that he thought the Egyptian and American leaders at Camp David wanted this to happen. But they were perhaps overly optimistic about Mr. Begin's motives, and about their own abilities to keep him in line. King Hussein was not. When it turned out that the signing of an Egypt-Israel peace treaty was not to be linked to progress on the Palestine issue, the King guessed that Mr. Begin would see this as a golden opportunity to neutralise Egypt with a separate peace treaty and do what he wanted in the other Arab territories. The King turned out to be right. Many U.S. officials had pook-pooked his doubts over the agreements and some had even been talking as though the King were somehow against the idea of peace. It might have been better if they'd just listened to his advice.

Q. Yeah, but if the King was for peace, then why did he turn down so many chances he had to make peace even before Camp David?

A. I knew I was going to hate this —

Q. What?

A. I said where did you get that idea? Ever since the West Bank and Gaza were captured by Israel in 1967, King Hussein has been saying that Jordan is ready to recognise and sign a peace treaty with Israel — backed up by international security guarantees and peace-keeping forces, if necessary — if Israel would only withdraw from the territories it occupied during the 1967 war. The way he put it at the time — and he still says it today — is that "Israel can have peace or it can have territory, but it cannot have both." It was an idea that didn't seem unreasonable to a lot of people. You know about United Nations Resolution 242, of course?

Q. Er, uh, sure.

A. Well, King Hussein played a role in drawing up that resolution, which forms the basis of U.S. policy today. Do you remember the Rogers Plan?

Q. Er —

A. That was a U.S. peace plan, put forward by Secretary of State William Rogers as long ago as 1969, which called on Israel to withdraw to the pre-1967 borders with only "insubstantial" alterations of those borders. This was a U.S. plan, and King Hussein was in favour of it.

Q. Why didn't it bring peace, then?

A. I think you must be pulling my leg, Humphrey. It didn't bring peace because Israel wanted more than "insubstantial" alterations of the border. It wanted big chunks of the West Bank on the grounds that this was necessary for Israel's security. In other words, it wanted peace and territory.

Q. Okay, but where was Hussein later, when Kissinger — even I remember that! — was helping Egypt get back some land along the Suez Canal —

A. Where was he? He was cooperating with Kissinger to arrange the deal for Egypt — and for that matter also for Syria, which got a strip of the Golan Heights back

during Kissinger's shuffles. Unfortunately for Hussein, though, he couldn't manage to get any of his own land back. In 1974 he proposed having an additional disengagement agreement to separate Jordanian and Israeli forces along the Jordan River, but Israel refused. And there was no pressure from the U.S. to get Israel to disengage, as there had been in the case of Egypt and Syria.

Q. Didn't Hussein jump all over Sadat just because he decided to go to Jerusalem? This was certainly not very friendly to the U.S. —

Strong support

A. Sorry, Humph, you've got that all wrong. Up until the moment of Sadat's visit, Jordan was a warm supporter of the U.S.'s policy to have a conference at Geneva that would seek a comprehensive settlement. When Sadat suddenly went to Jerusalem, the U.S. dropped this policy on the spot and began supporting Sadat's new initiative. And King Hussein, despite this unexpected and confusing U.S. zigzag, went gamely along with it. He not only did not voice objections to Sadat's visit, as so many other Arab countries did, but gave strong support to the peace terms which Sadat presented to the Israeli parliament. It was only after Camp David, when Sadat had backed down, in Hussein's view, from the strong stand he had taken in front of the Israeli parliament, that he decided that both Sadat and the U.S. had got on the wrong track. As you know, what's so bad about that? Why is it that a friendly country with goals for the area similar to those of the U.S. has to agree with every modality of U.S. policy for reaching those goals — especially when the modalities keep changing all the time — in order to be treated as an ally? Israel doesn't even share the U.S. goals for the area, but somehow is still considered a close ally

by our government.

Q. Hmmm. Still, I don't see why you say Jordan is not being treated like an ally. We still give them generous supplies of arms and —

A. Bosh. For Jordan, getting arms these past few years has been like pulling teeth. Even before Camp David, Jordan had to wait two years to get the go-ahead to buy a supply of Hawk anti-missile batteries, and in order to get them had to agree to have them embedded in concrete. The idea was that if they were immobile they could supposedly not threaten Israel. But of course that meant they could not defend against Israel either — nor very effectively against anyone else, for that matter. Since Camp David, things have gotten worse. Jordan will be getting some tanks next year, which it purchased two years ago — but practically every other Middle East country already has tanks of comparable quality or better. U.S. military sales credits to Jordan have dropped to less than half of what they were before Camp David, and economic assistance has practically disappeared. Israel gets more than 50 times as much aid as there's no sign that Israel will be reduced.

Q. That is kind of peculiar — mean, when you think that the Israelis have turned the peace plan down flat. I guess King Hussein has given it the thumbs up?

A. Yep. He said it was a constructive and very positive move, and that he is going to try "a very, very active part" in trying to achieve its goals.

Q. So are they finally going to begin treating the King better?

A. Your guess is as good as mine.

Q. Boy, coming from you, that's a real compliment. I better quit while I'm ahead. See ya.

The vulnerable MX system

By Kosta Tsipis

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The Reagan administration's choice of the "dense pack" basing mode for the MX missile — putting 100 missile silos into (40 square kilometres) of land — would create a system more vulnerable to a Soviet attack than the rest of the U.S. land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

For its protection, dense pack is designed to exploit a phenomenon called "fratricide" — the effects caused by a detonating nuclear weapon destroying others nearby before they reach their targets. The effect of fratricide weakens with distance and time, so the closer together the targets (in this case, MX silos), the stronger the fratricidal effects of detonating Soviet weapons targeted on these silos will be against other incoming warheads.

Another way to defeat dense pack is to use nuclear bombs that penetrate the ground before they explode. This would prevent all fratricidal effects and would dig up or bury under tens of feet of dirt all the silos even if the arrival of the Soviet missiles was badly mistimed. The Russians do not have such weapons now, but they can build them in the 5 to 10 years that it would take to build dense pack.

Sending two waves of missiles is still another way to destroy dense pack. The missiles in each wave could be aimed at rows of dense-

effects in several ways. They have 300 large missiles (SS-18s) that can each carry a nuclear bomb with the equivalent of 20 million to 25 million tons of dynamite. One such bomb could crush a dense-pack silo 2,600 feet away. Aimed at the centre of a row of three silos, this large bomb would destroy the centre silo plus the neighbouring six silos.

Even if the Soviet missiles work the way they are supposed to only half of the time, dense pack would be destroyed by a flight of 60 such missiles timed to arrive over the area within three seconds of one another.

These missiles would avoid all fratricidal effects if they were fitted with clocks that made all of them detonate within one-millionth of a second. Such clocks are commercially available, so it can be assumed the Russians have them.

Another way to defeat dense pack is to use nuclear bombs that penetrate the ground before they explode. This would prevent all fratricidal effects and would dig up or bury under tens of feet of dirt all the silos even if the arrival of the Soviet missiles was badly mistimed. The Russians do not have such weapons now, but they can build them in the 5 to 10 years that it would take to build dense pack.

Sending two waves of missiles is still another way to destroy dense pack. The missiles in each wave could be aimed at rows of dense-

pack silos 11,000 feet apart and timed to explode at 1.5-second intervals. The first wave would destroy 46 silos and bury another 26 under more than 10 feet of dirt. The second wave, which would come 20 minutes later to avoid the fratricidal effects of the first wave, would destroy 38 silos and bury the remaining 16 under more than 15 feet of dirt.

In the interim, the missiles spared by the first wave could be prevented from leaving their silos by Soviet bombs exploding high above the field, one a minute. The remarkable thing about

dense pack is that it is vulnerable even to inaccurate and unreliable Soviet missiles. So close are the silos that, even if a Soviet missile strayed (within expected limits) from its intended target, it still would destroy the same number of silos.

Extensive detailed computer simulations of a Soviet attack show that this basing mode is vulnerable to a wide variety of strategies. The outcome of these attacks was uniformly devastating to dense pack, even when it was assumed that the Soviet weapons were inaccurate and that they arrived at the site several seconds before or after the optimal time.

The Russians need only a small number of warheads to mount such successful attacks on dense

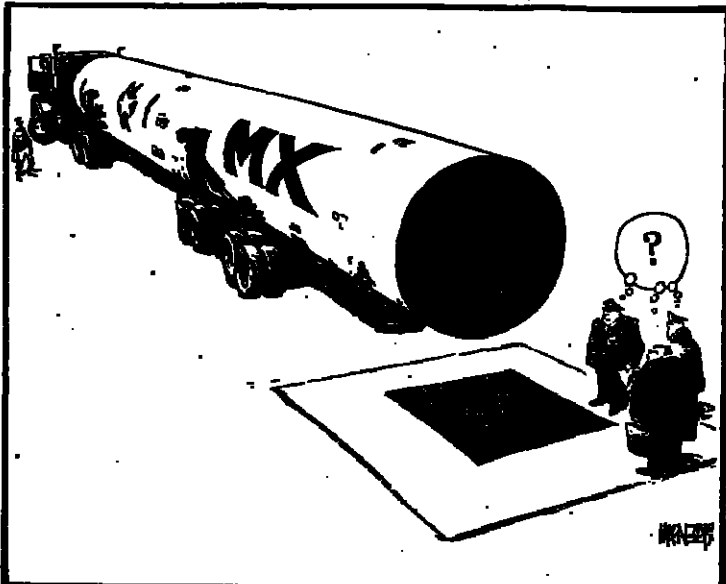
pack — somewhere between 30 and 100. These could destroy 1,000 U.S. nuclear bombs mounted on the 100 MX missiles — a distinct advantage for the Russians. This potential advantage, plus the fact that the MX missiles are advertised as accurate enough and powerful enough to destroy missiles in Soviet silos, may prompt a pre-emptive Soviet attack in time of crisis.

The only means to reduce the vulnerability of dense pack would be to install an anti-ballistic-missile system around it for protection. In fact, the proposed configuration — a long thin column stretching north-south — is best suited for a protective ABM system. It seems, then, both prudent and realistic to consider the desirability and viability of dense pack only in conjunction with an ABM system, because without it the MX system assuredly would be vulnerable.

However, the installation of anti-ballistic missiles would require the United States to abrogate the 1972 ABM Treaty with the Soviet Union and would probably cost an additional \$25 billion — as much as the dense-pack MX system itself.

In considering the administration's proposal for dense pack, Congress will have to take into account the economic and diplomatic costs of deploying an ABM system around it.

The writer is director of the Programme in Science and Technology for International Security at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The above article appeared in the International Herald Tribune.



Fierce Kurdish resistance

By Nassir Shirkhani

Reuter

LONDON — Iranian troops have had some success in a major offensive against Kurds seeking autonomy in north-western Iran, but still appear far from ending the Kurdish rebellion. Fierce guerrilla resistance, coupled with heavy snow and bitter weather, has blunted the progress of the two-month-old onslaught, Kurdish sources say.

Iranian clerical leaders mobilised a huge force in September, pledging to crush the long-standing Kurdish uprising once and for all. Troops moved against the rebels with helicopter gunships and heavy artillery. Kurdish sources say 80,000 to 100,000 soldiers are fighting 10,000 experienced guerrillas who enjoy widespread support among villagers in two Kurdish provinces bordering Turkey and north-eastern Iraq.

The offensive, directed from a base in the city of Orumiyyeh, had some initial success with revolutionary guards regaining control of villages and a network of roads near several big towns.

The biggest government success so far was the recapture — at high cost, according to the Kurds — of a road near the Iraqi border, between the small towns of Sardasht and Piranshahr, which the guerrillas used as a supply route and for attacks on government troops.

A spokesman for the base at Orumiyyeh told Reuters by telephone the seizure of the road had deprived the rebels of access to Iraq, Iran's adversary in the Gulf war, which Tehran also accuses of giving the Kurds military and financial support. He said the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP), the most prominent group in the Kurdish autonomy campaign, had lost most of its bases along the road and had transferred its radio station to Iraq.

A spokesman for Sheikh Ezzeddin Hussein, the spiritual leader of Sunni Kurds, said the government has suffered 3,000 casualties in retaking the road.

The Kurds admit they have suffered setbacks during the offensive. But they say Tehran's military gains are over. Sheikh Hussein's spokesman said the guerrillas had stepped up attacks near the government-controlled cities of Saqqez, Bukan, Sanandaj and Mahabad in recent days, killing many government revolutionary guards and seizing arms and ammunition. Further north, in rugged mountains near the Turkish border, the rebels had won back positions thanks to heavy snow, he said.

Kurds operating from mountain strongholds have fought successive Iranian governments for greater self-rule. They helped bring Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to power in the 1979 Islamic revolution which toppled the

Shah, but soon afterwards ran into conflict with the new leaders. Government forces control all Kurdish towns and cities and are in no mood to compromise with the guerrillas.

Prime Minister Hossein Mousavi said this week: "Illegal groups have lost the bulk of their forces and the offensive will continue until all counter-revolutionaries have been wiped out."

But the Kurds are optimistic and say they can fight for many years. Sheikh Hussein's spokesman said: "The Islamic republic regime has done its best to crush the Kurds. It cannot apply more pressure and in view of heavy government casualties, the present situation cannot continue."

The biggest obstacle to government victory is the support the guerrillas get from villagers who provide them with food, recruits and safe bases. To counter this advantage, the government has itself recruited local Kurds and exploited differences between Kurdish factions divided on political, religious and linguistic grounds. The Kurds engaged in the guerrilla war are mostly Sunni Muslims from the two northernmost Kurdish-majority provinces of West Azerbaijan and Kurdistan. Shiite Kurds in Ilam and Kermanshah provinces further south, culturally closer to the Iranians, have stayed neutral or are helping the government.

كرد في إيران

A thousand sites discovered in antiquity's borderland

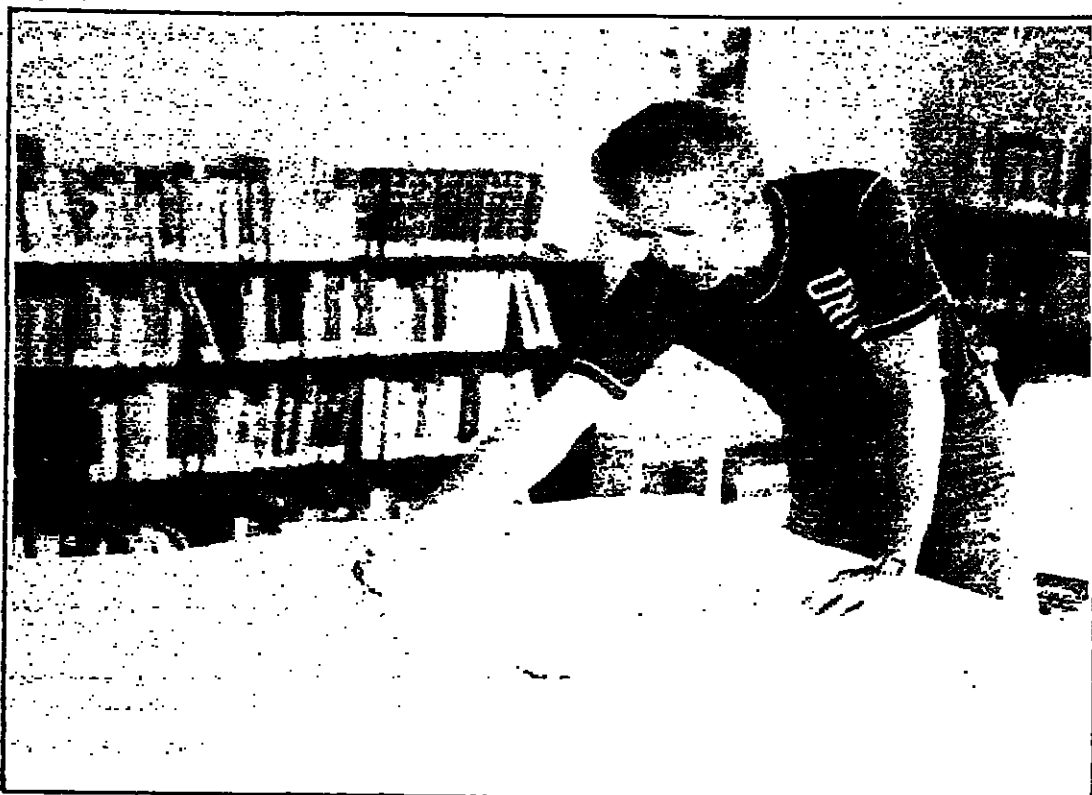
By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A multinational team of archaeologists led by Dr. Burton MacDonald of Canada has completed three seasons of fieldwork surveying the southern rim of the Wadi Hasa and has recorded a total of 1,074 archaeological sites — most of them new sites that had not been previously investigated. In so doing, the team has found evidence of much human activity in the area during the Stone Age, as well as the technical capabilities of Nabataean farmers, and an unexplained but stark gap in human occupation during much of the Bronze Age, about 2900-1200 B.C.

These are some of the more obvious facts that emerge from a preliminary analysis of the data compiled by the team of archaeologists, who started the Wadi Hasa survey with a particular interest in determining if the wadi itself had been a cultural barrier or boundary in antiquity between the Edomite area to the south and the Nabataean area to the north. They also wanted to investigate more closely the date and significance of a series of watchtowers or signal stations along the southern ridge of the wadi, which Nelson Glueck identified in the 1930s as Edomite towers.

Dr. MacDonald's team concluded firmly that the Edomites did not stretch as far east as Glueck thought they did, and that their watchtower or fortress system extended east only as far as Wadi al Ali — or about half the distance suggested by Glueck. The many other hilltop towers are Nabataean and Roman, with strong evidence that the Romans seem to have perpetuated the roads and watchtowers network initially laid down by the Nabataeans.

The survey area, 288 square kilometres, would have been a provincial region in Edomite times, well away from the Edomite capital city of Buseira, which is about 20 kilometres to the south. The survey area was sparsely inhabited during the Iron I



Dr. Burton MacDonald studies the map of the survey area

period (1200-918 B.C.), but there is evidence of much more habitation in the Iron II period (918-539 B.C.). Dr. MacDonald said in recent interview here before he returned to his teaching post at St. Francis Xavier University, Nova Scotia. This Iron II period would have been the era of the great Edomite cities at Buseira and Tawilan.

Wadi suddenly empties

The most puzzling find has been the almost total lack of evidence for human occupation in the survey area from about 2900 B.C. to 1200-1100 B.C. After considerable prehistoric occupation and good evidence of sustained human activity there through the Neolithic, Chalcolithic and early Bronze periods, the area suddenly empties at around 2900 B.C., with just a little human activity along the valley floor in the 2900-2000 B.C. period. Dr. MacDonald spec-

ulates that the climate may have changed suddenly, and perhaps this precluded agriculture as a life-sustaining activity in the area. "It's the only thing we can think of right now," he says.

From 2000 B.C. to 1200-1100 B.C., "we did not find a single shred of evidence", Dr. MacDonald said. He continues: "It's obvious that people were farming in the area in Chalcolithic times, and there are many Early Bronze towers in the region until about 2900 B.C. Down on the floor of the valley, people were living at Bab al Dhira until about 2,300 B.C., but in the highlands, people suddenly disappear after 2900 B.C. for about 1,800 years."

Dr. MacDonald is very impressed by the ability of the Nabataeans to cultivate land that is abandoned today, mostly in hilly areas that are too steep for modern farmers. "We were really impressed by the Nabataeans and how they farmed slopes of hills and

other areas of land that nobody has ever farmed before or after them," he said.

The Nabataeans appear to have inhabited the area quite intensively, and there are dense pottery sherds in the eastern part of the survey area, but without any accompanying architectural remains. One explanation is that the Nabataeans may have farmed those areas on a seasonal basis, but did not erect permanent structures to live there. In some of the eastern wadis, the archaeologists found some foundation walls but none of the associated "rubble", suggesting that the structures built atop the foundation walls may have been made of mud bricks that disintegrated without leaving a trace.

In the later Byzantine period, there is intensive human occupation in the western part of the survey area, towards the valley floor, but little activity in the east. As the survey team moved east, they discovered that the Byzantine presence petered out, suggesting that the Byzantine people did not have the ability to exploit the full southern ridge of the Wadi Hasa for agricultural purposes as the Nabataeans had done several hundred years before.

Densely populated

What was it that allowed the area to be so densely populated in the Nabataean period? Dr. MacDonald is not sure. Was it a different climate? Was it the terrain, with different water courses than exist today? Was there more wildlife, or greater resources, such as trees? All these questions need to be answered before the archaeologists can make any firm judgements on why the Nabataeans inhabited the southern rim of the Wadi Hasa in far greater concentrations than does contemporary man.

Even more intriguing than the high period of Nabataean activity is the extent of human occupation in the area during the prehistoric

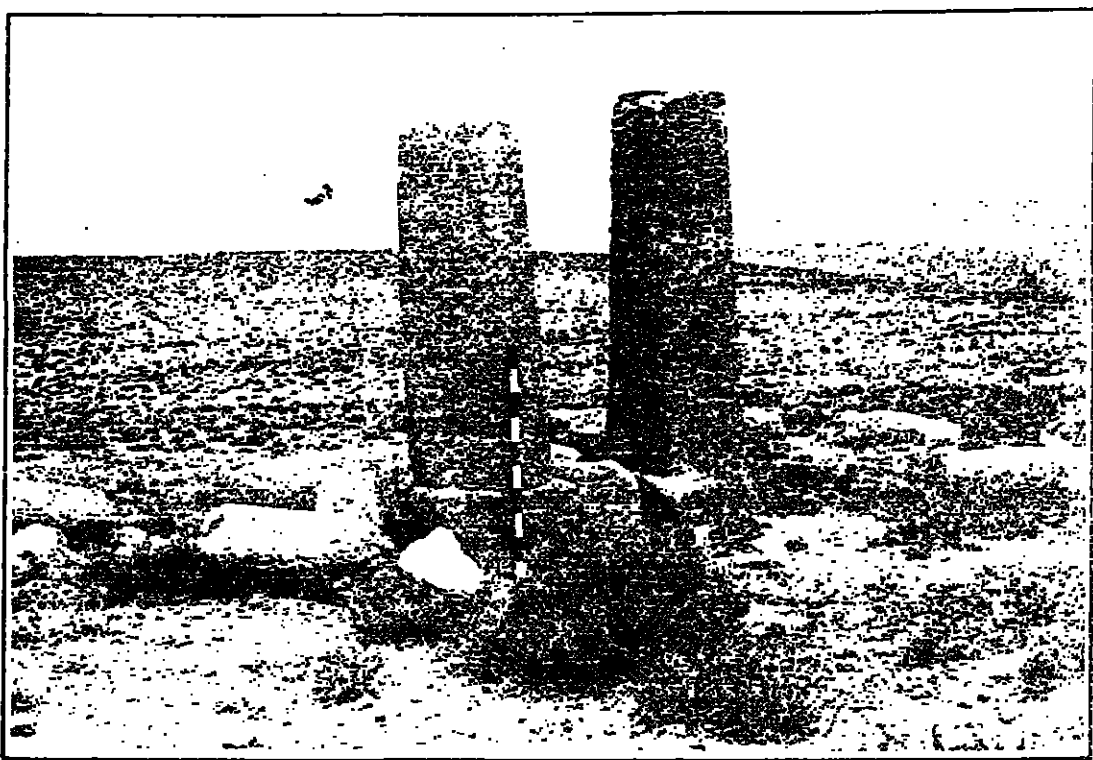
era. The three seasons of fieldwork indicate that the area was most densely occupied during the Stone Age. "But a longshot," Dr. MacDonald says, "the most densely occupied period in prehistory was in the Middle Paleolithic era, or around 90,000-35,000 B.C."

Very little work had previously been done on the prehistoric period in Wadi Hasa region, and this survey has turned up evidence showing that human beings inhabited the region in almost every period of the Stone Age. During the third season (1982), the team found stone artefacts at 298 of the 522 sites that were identified, including stone blades, knives, handaxes, scrapers, and other such Stone Age tools. No bone material was found. Some sites had stone implements scattered over an area of 2-3 acres, but the archaeologists do not yet have a clear idea of why prehistoric people inhabited this area so intensively. Dr. Gary Rollefson of Yarmouk University, the stone artefact specialist on the survey team, notes that "the 1982 season provided an unprecedented array of information concerning Jordan's prehistory, virtually uninterrupted through the last half to three-quarters of a million years. Certainly, there is so much information contained in the IN SITU sites alone that a large number of prehistorians will be kept very busy for a generation or more to clarify human cultural development in this area of the Middle East."

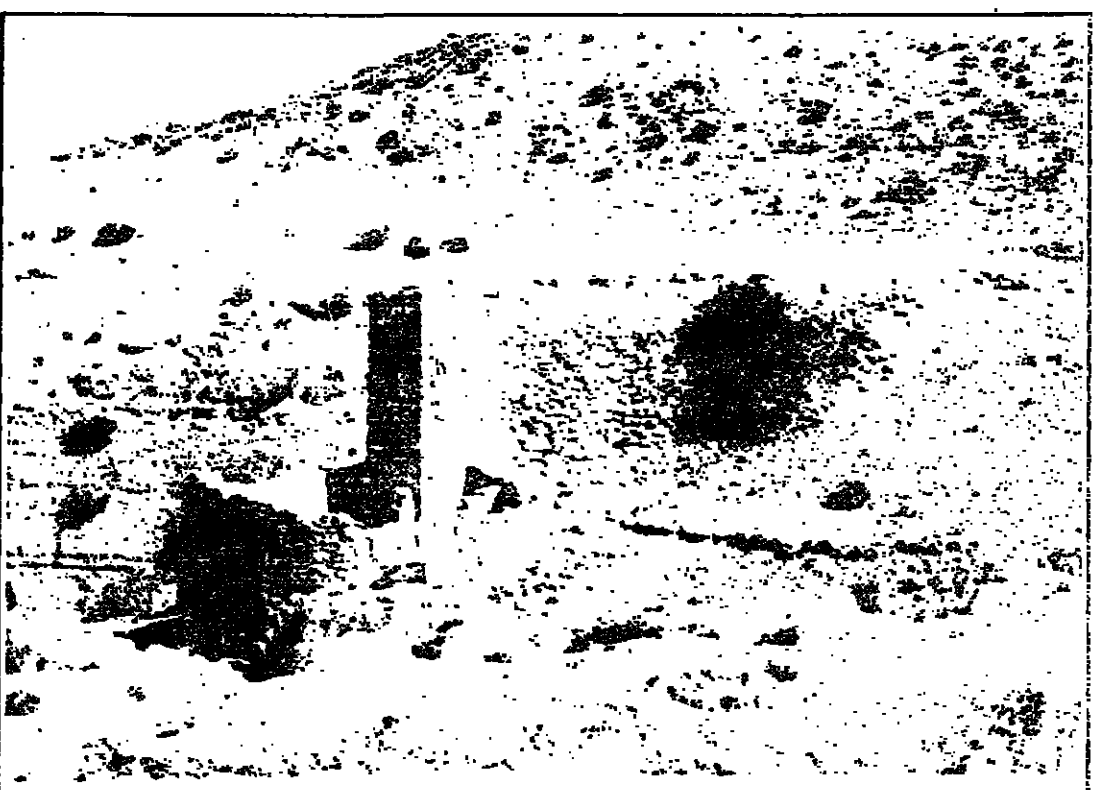
When Nelson Glueck surveyed this same area in the 1930s, he recorded only 20 sites in his first season and less than ten sites in his second, though he was primarily interested in finding archaeological remains to support the stories of the Bible. He wanted to show that the Edomites had a huge string of fortresses in the area in 1200 B.C., which forced the Israelites to make a detour around Edom in order to reach Moab and then Jericho. This theory has been quickly disproved by the three years of survey just completed. Dr. MacDonald notes: "The Edomites only reached about half the distance to the east that Glueck had suggested, and there is no evidence at all for the string of Edomite fortresses that Glueck said stretched as far south as Ras al Naqb and as far east as Qalaa al Hasa, near the desert highway. They're simply not there."

The survey team recorded 214 sites in the first summer season in 1979; 338 sites in the 1981 season and 522 sites in the 1982 season.

The reason that so many more people on the survey team and thus they covered the area more systematically. Six people made up the survey team this year, compared to four in the first two seasons. Along with Dr. MacDonald and Dr. Rollefson, other members of the survey team included Edward Banning, Brian Byrd, Cesare D'Annibale, Duane Rollefson, Majahed Muhaisen and Department of Antiquities representative Nabil Baguin. The work has been supported by a grant from the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada.



Mill on the east bank of Wadi Afra in the survey area



Roman wall at Rujm Faridiyyeh south of Wadi Hasa



Survey team, from left to right: Rollefson, Byrd, D'Annibale, Banning, Baguin



Roman milestones built 110 A.D. on the Via Nova south of Wadi Hasa

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran
17:30 Cartoons
18:30 Children's Programme
18:30 Local Programme
19:30 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Arabic Programme on Women
22:30 Arabic Programme
23:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 Comedy: House Call
21:00 100 Great Paintings
21:30 Sara Dane
22:00 News in English
22:15 Hart to Hart

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 9560 KHz. SW

07:10 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instruments
14:30 Picnic Time
15:00 Concert Hour
15:05 News Summary
16:00 News Summary
17:00 First Spin
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Animal, Vegetable, Mineral
19:00 News Summary
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
22:00 News Summary
23:00 News Summary
24:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 The Britain Edition 06:45 Letter from London 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 24

Hours, News Summary 07:30 Star Profile 07:45 British Music Since 1945 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Man, Myth and Music 09:00 World News 09:09 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30 Command Performance 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 Brothers in Law 10:20 Anything Goes 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 Waveguide 11:25 Goods Books 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Music Now 12:15 Sagittarius Rising 12:30 The Cooon Show 12:30 World News 12:39 News About Britain 13:15 Before the Rock Set in 13:30 Love's Old Sweet Song 14:00 Radio Newsdesk 14:15 Brain of Britain 1982 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 Country Style 15:45 Karl Popper and the Open Society 16:15 New Thoughts of God 16:30 John Peel 17:00 Radio Newsdesk 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 My Music 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:09 Book Choice 19:15 Just a Minute 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:09 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsdesk 20:30 From the Promenade: Concerts 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 Peet's Choice 22:00 World News 22:09 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 Sports International 23:00 Network U.K. 23:15 Short Story 23:30 The London Sinfonietta 24:00 World News 00:09 The World Today 00:25 Book Choice 00:30 Financial News 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports roundup 01:00 World News 01:09 Commentary 01:15 Classical Record Review 01:30 Quote. Unquote

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast Show 17:00 News Roundup: Reports, Actualities, News Summary 17:30 VOA Magazine Show: American, Science, Literature letters 18:00 Special English News 18:10 Special English Science and Technology Report 18:15 Feature: This is America 18:30 Music USA: Standards 19:00 News Roundup 19:30 Dateline 20:00 Special English News 20:10 Science and Technology 20:15 This is America 20:30 Music USA: Standards 21:00 News Roundup 21:30 VOA Magazine Show 22:00 Special English News 22:10 Science and Technology 22:15 Music USA: Jazz 23:00 VOA World Report: News-Newsmakers' Voices, Correspondents' Reports, Analyses

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* Paintings by Lebanese artist Paul Guiragorian, at the Jordan National Gallery.
* Portraits of Famous Men, at the French Cultural Centre.
* Photo exhibit on Soviet Armenia, at the Soviet Cultural Centre.
* Ecology in Action, at the French Cultural Centre.

MEETING

* The German Protestants in Amman are invited to meet Bishop A. Shoenher at the German Evangelical Institute for Archaeology at 8:00 p.m. Tel. 842924 for details.

SYMPHONY

* The Bamberg Symphony Orchestra performs at the Royal Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 30777
Haya Arts Centre 665195
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Rubbens Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 31760.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lubdeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75201.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

04:50 (Sunrise) Fajr
06:16 (Sunrise) Sunrise
11:24 Dhuhr
14:13 'Asr
16:31 Maghreb
17:58 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alta Information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-b, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Cairo (RJ)
08:55 Cairo (RJ)
09:00 Damascus (RJ)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
09:50 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
10:40 Kuwait (SR)
10:50 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)
15:30 Tunis, Athens (TU)
15:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
16:30 Moscow (SU)
16:30 Bangkok (RJ)
16:30 Cairo (RJ)
16:35 Kuwait (KAC)
17:15 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
18:30 Cairo (RJ)
18:20 Athens (GF)
19:20 Cairo (EA)
20:00 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
20:15 Tripoli (LN)
20:40 Beirut (MEA)
21:00 London (BA)
21:05 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
00:30 Cairo (RJ)
00:45 Baghdad (RJ)
01:45 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

04:45 Cairo (EA)
06:15 Damascus (RJ)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:00 Beirut, Paris (AF)
07:50 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Beirut (MEA)
11:00 Vienna, New York (BA)
11:15 Tripoli, Madrid (RJ)
11:30 Athens (GF)
11:30 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
12:00 Paris, London (RJ)
12:15 Geneva, Frankfurt (TU)
12:15 Istanbul, Bucharest (RJ)
12:30 Cairo (RJ)
14:30 Cairo (RJ)
16:35 Athens, Tunis (TU)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jls
Belgian franc 72.9 73.3
Dutch guilder 130 130.8
Egyptian pound 241.6 245.8
French franc 50.8 51.1
Iraqi dinar 624.2 630
Iranian lire (for 100) 24.6 24.8
Japanese yen (for 100) 143.8 144.7
Kuwaiti dinar 122.4 122.9
Lebanese lira 89.7 90.6
Omani rial 1040 1040.6
Qatari rial 98.9 99.3
Saudi riyal 104.5 104.9
Swedish crown 167.4 168.2
Swiss franc 62.7 63.4
Syrian lira 97.9 98.4
UAE dirham 57.6 57.6
U.K. sterling pound 57.6 57.6
U.S. dollar 35.9 36.1
W. German mark 143.7 144.6

WEATHER

There will be an increase in temperature. Winds will be light and variable. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg.C.
Amman 6/18
Agaba 11/24
Deserts 5/17
Jordan Valley 14/23

Yesterday's high temperatures:
Amman 16.6, Agaba 22. Humidity readings: Amman 44 per cent, Agaba 37 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 22040-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 30141
Traffic police 56300-1
Electric Power Co. 30381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Al-Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malhas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 66471-4
Shmeisani Hospital 660131-5
University Hospital 845845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Mascher Hospital 66722-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665392
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664163
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marka 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
(Dr. Muhammad Al Barjawi) 21086

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jls per kg.
Apple (African) 240 200
Apple (American) 240 200
Apple (Double Red) 270 200
Apple (Golden) 270 220
Apple (Turkish) 250 200
Apple (French) 270 250
Apple (Swedish) 280 220
Banana 260 200
Banana (Mukammal) 225 180
Beans 340 280
Beets 180 140
Bonioli 200 160
Cabbage 130 100
Carrot 180 150
Cauliflower (white) 180 160
Chestnut 720 720
Chestnut 450 450
Cucumber (large) 150 120
Cucumber (small) 200 180
Dates 240 200
Eggplant (small) 180 150
Garlic 500 400
Grapes 450 400
Grapes (black) 360 300
Grapefruit 130 100
Guava 250 200
Lemon (local) 100 80
Marrow (large) 170 140
Marrow (small) 240 200
Olives 450 350
Onion (dry) 100 80
Onion (green) 180 160
Oranges 250 200
Oranges (Mankarni) 220 180
Oranges (Shamouti) 150 120
Okra 380 300
Pepper (sweet) 240 200
Pepper (Hot Green) 340 280
Potatoes 140 120
Sage 500 500
Squash 180 160
Spinach 200 160
Quince 120 100
Tomatoes 240 180
Turnip 130 100

SPORTS

Flying policeman gives Malaysia its first Asian Games Gold

NEW DELHI (R) — Malaysian policeman Rabuan Pti Sunday became Asia's fastest runner when he beat a crack field of eight sprinters to win the gold for the Asian Games 100 metres sprint.

A crowd of about 70,000 gave the flying policeman, who entered the event as a dark horse, a thunderous ovation. His triumph gave Malaysia its first gold medal at the games.

However Pti's 10.68 seconds was well away from the 20-year Games record of 10.4 seconds. It was also disappointing to see Thailand's Suchart Jaesuraparp, who recorded the best time in the heats, sink to third place with 10.76.

Suchart, winner of the event at the last Asian Games, was quick off the mark but fell behind the 26-year-old Malaysian in the last few metres.

The silver medal went to South Korea's Jae Kuen Jang who clocked 10.72 seconds. Officials blamed gusty wind conditions at the main Nehru Stadium for the poor timings in the most glamorous track event.

Focus also fell on another sensational but gruelling race, the 185 km cycling in which South Korea's Park Se Ryong beat Mongolia's Ganbold Tsendendamba by a mere

0.22 seconds to capture the gold medal.

Cycling at well over 41 km an hour, Park, an army sergeant, kept the lead throughout the race which was run on a 14 km circular road on the outskirts of the capital.

His winning time was four hours 30 minutes 40.07 seconds. The end was almost a photofinish among the three leaders with only .05 separating the runnerup and the bronze medalist Ali Zangabadi of Iran.

China kept its hold on medals in the diving championships, adding the women's platform diving title to the men's and women's platform diving golds and silvers.

But China is still well behind rivals Japan in swimming events, with a total of six golds to Japan's

Bjorn Borg to lead European team against the Americans

BARCELONA, Spain (R) — Bjorn Borg, the deposed king of tennis, continues his bid to regain the crown when he leads a four-man European team against the Americas Monday.

The three-day \$600,000 event

is little more than a tennis circus but it gives the Swede some much needed competition against John McEnroe, the current number one, and his Davis Cup team-mate Gene Mayer.

The American team is completed by Vince Van Patten and Andres Gomez of Ecuador, while Borg will join forces with compatriot Mats Wilander, Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl and Jose Higueras of Spain.

Borg, 25, five times Wimbledon Champion and the holder of six French Open titles, has been in semi-retirement this year and his clash with McEnroe on Tuesday may show if he has retained the will to win.

McEnroe surrendered his Wimbledon and U.S. Open titles this summer but has just led his country to victory in the Davis Cup against France and is playing at the height of his powers.

Six of the eight players in action are in the top 10 in the Grand Prix points standings and McEnroe and Lendl have already qualified for the Masters in New York in January.

Grand Prix leader Jimmy Connors, the reigning Wimbledon and U.S. Champion, had to pull out with a back injury allowing Van Patten, the actor turned tennis player, a place in the American team.

Members of the winning team will take away \$100,000 each and the losers \$50,000. McEnroe, Mayer and Lendl also played in last year's competition when the Americas beat Europe 9-3.

Navratilova in confident mood for Australian Tennis Open

MELBOURNE (R) — Martina Navratilova, beaten only twice in 84 matches this year, has good reason to believe that her winning streak will continue in the Australian Open Tennis Championships which begin here Monday.

She warmed up for the tournament, which has drawn most of the world's top women players, by beating Australian Evonne Goolagong in the final of the New South Wales Open in Sydney Sunday—her 14th victory in 16 finals this year.

What must be particularly worrying for her rivals is that the American cannot see any apparent weaknesses in her game at the moment.

"I feel I'm more solid and consistent now than at any stage of my career," Navratilova said.

"I'm setting up the points much better and eliminating the mistakes, which means more percentage tennis."

The player most likely to halt the top seed's run of success is Chris Evert Lloyd, whom Navratilova dethroned as world number one.

Lloyd will be keen to avenge a heavy defeat by Navratilova in the final of a tournament in Brighton, England, a month ago.

While the women's event continues to gather strength the men's competition, which starts on Thursday, continues to dwindle in prestige.

Already reduced to a thin cast, the men's tournament was dealt a severe blow when American Vitas Gerulaitis and hometown hope Peter McNamara were forced to withdraw.

Gerulaitis, who won the title in 1977, pulled out following the death of his grandfather. He would have been the top seed. McNamara is sidelined with a long-standing shoulder injury.

Officials have little hope of getting replacements for Gerulaitis or McNamara, but they said there was a slim chance Gene Mayer, who is playing for the United States in the Davis Cup final against France in Grenoble, might be persuaded to compete.

The absence of Gerulaitis and McNamara gives Melbourne's Paul McNamee his best chance of taking the title. He seems to have finally shaken off a severe back injury which threatened his career.

South African-born American Johan Kriek will defend his crown and last year's runner-up Texan Steve Denton is also in the field.

Holmes-angered by King

HOUSTON (R) — An angry Larry Holmes Sunday accused promoter Don King of cutting his purse by half a million dollars following his one-sided points victory over Randy (Tex) Cobb.

The 33-year-old World Boxing Council heavyweight champion said King, Holmes' former manager who has promoted all his title fights, told him at a victory party early Sunday that he was cutting his purse from \$2.1 million to \$1.6 million.

"King told me I had to take a cut because he lost money on the house," Holmes said. The fight Friday night was watched by a crowd of about 12,000 in the \$5,000-seat Astrodome here.

"Maybe it's time I looked for another promoter or go my own way like Sugar Ray Leonard did," Holmes said. "I think I might call up Bob Arum" (King's major promotional rival).

Asked later to comment on Holmes' charges, the normally voluble King said: "I have nothing to say about that."

Holmes also indicated he had had a change of heart about retiring after his next title defence. Earlier this week, the champion, unbeaten in 41 professional bouts, said he planned one more fight before quitting.

But Sunday Holmes said he was looking forward to fighting "a couple more times."

"I've got to get somebody easy next time," said Holmes, unmarked after pouncing Cobb almost at will but failing to floor the challenger.

Holmes had said before the fight that he was not interested in a re-match with Gerry Cooney, whom he stopped in the 11th round last June. But he appeared to have had a change of heart.

American Half Iced outclasses world's leading thoroughbreds

TOKYO (R) — Half Iced, a 31-1 outsider, upstaged two of the world's leading thoroughbreds, John Henry and April Run, to win the 152.2 million yen (\$600,000) Japan Cup race here Sunday.

The three-year-old American colt, ridden by Canadian jockey Donald Macbeth, spurred clear in the closing stages of the 2,400

metre (one-and-a-half mile) race to beat All Along, a three-year-old French filly in a photo finish.

The colt's unexpected victory—his first in a major race—earned owner Bertram Firestone 70 million yen (\$279,000).

All Along was among the favourites after beating Arc de Triomphe winner Akiyda in the prestigious group one Prix Vermeille this year. The filly was ridden by Australian jockey Gary Moore.

April Run, a four-year-old mare ridden by American jockey Cash Asmussen, was third a further neck back.

England badly needed a breakthrough this morning but once again the left-handed Wessels stood in their way.

Wessels, whose patient 105 Saturday was the backbone of the Australian innings, simply carried on where he had left off while Bruce Yardley proved an admirable partner.

The pair took the score to 271, before Yardley became Bob Willis' first victim of the morning when he was caught by Chris Tavare.

Geoff Lawson and Carl Rackemann found the pace and bounce of Willis too much for them and were quickly dismissed for six and four respectively.

The end of the Australian innings came when Willis found a gap in Wessels' defence to bowl the Australian opener for 162, the second-highest score made by a test debutant. The highest was 165 not out by Australia's Charles Bannerman against England at Melbourne in the 1876-77 season.

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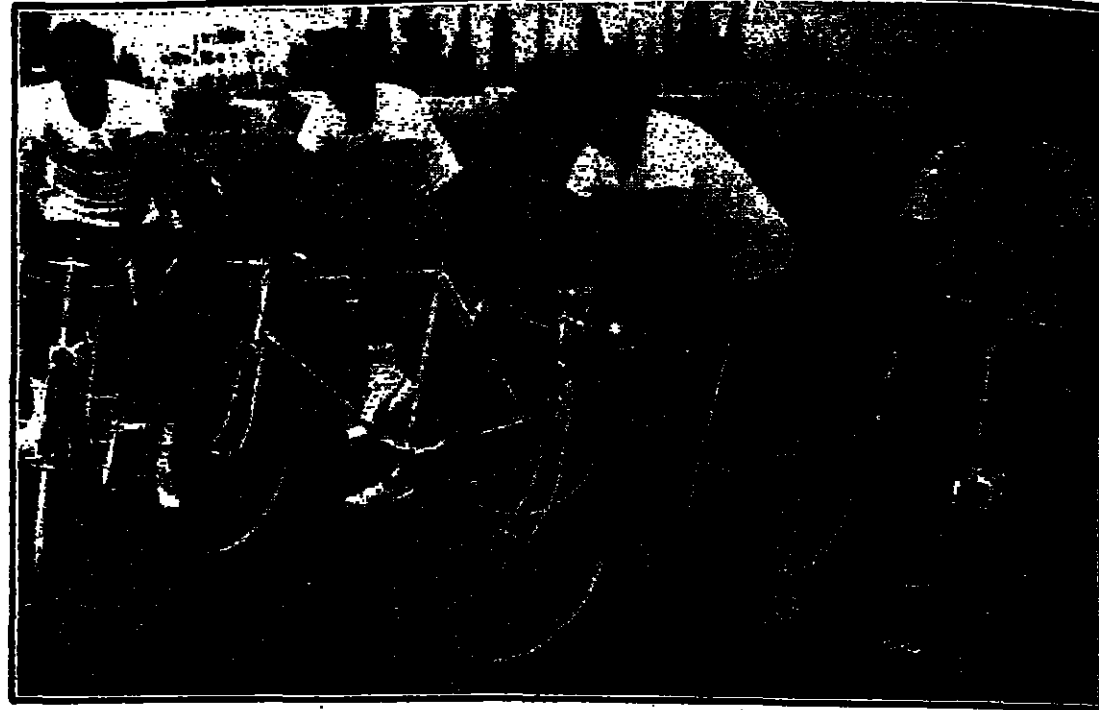
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Mohammed Tarif Al Khayyat team... winners of the 41-km Irbid race.

JCF cycle race postponed

By Riyad M. Ahmad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Jordanian Cycling Federation (JCF) last Wednesday decided to postpone the second official bicycle race which was scheduled to be held on Friday Nov. 26. The decision was made in response to a growing interest among the newly-informed Jordanian amateur cyclists to take part in the 70-kilometre race, the JCF announced.

A promising, young cyclist who is a member of the Irbid 41-kilometre race winning team Mr. Tarek Khayyat told the Jordan Times that cycling is a newly-introduced sport to Jordan and the idea started when the late Mohammed Tarif Al Khayyat, a prominent Jordanian basketball player intended to establish a competent Jordanian cycling team in the country.

Mr. Khayyat said that participants will assemble near the Amman Crown Hotel area on Friday, Dec. 3 at 1 p.m. to set about the race. He explained that the results of this race in addition to that of another 80-kilometre race to be held soon after the second race in the Jordan Valley area will be the basis for forming the nucleus of Jordan's national cycling team.

Mr. Khayyat, a secondary school student added that his four-

member cycling team were determined to win the first cycling race held on Oct. 14. This, Mr. Khayyat enthusiastically added was to keep a promise we made to the late founder of the team, which currently carries his name.

Competition in the prospective Amman race, organised by the JCF in cooperation with the Amman Crown Hotel, will be on individual cyclists basis unlike that of Irbid's where four teams competed in the race.

The race will be held under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. About 100 Jordanian cyclists, most of them are youngsters, will take part in the race.

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According to Mr. Khayyat, the national cycling team will represent Jordan in Morocco tournaments to be held next January and hopefully in the Los Angeles Olympic Games to be held in 1984.

He added that the December race, will start from the Amman Crown Hotel passing through Jordan, Radio and TV stations, Zarqa Highway, Ain Ghazal mountainous route, Sweileh, Al Hussein Medical Centre, Eighth Circle, Na'ur and then back to the starting reference point, the Amman Crown Hotel.

Mr. Khayyat noted that competition for the first place in the race will be mainly among members of two teams who participated in the first official race, namely the Mohammed Tarif Al Khayyat team and Al Hussein Sports City team.

On the preliminary preparations for the race, Mr. Khayyat commented that he is "satisfied" with the training programme he and his team are following regardless of the various obstacles facing them.

England struggles against Australia

BRISBANE (R) — England, helped by a spate of dropped catches and some wayward Australian bowling, were struggling for survival when bad light ended play early on the third day of the second cricket test here Sunday.

At close of play England were 71 for one in their second innings, still 51 behind Australia who were all out just before lunch for 341 in their first.

Chris Tavare failed for the second time when he was caught by wicketkeeper Rodney Marsh off Geoff Lawson for 13 but Graeme Fowler defended grimly for 31 not out while David Gower was on five when the players left the field.

South-African born Kepler Wessels, playing in his first test, was again the Australian hero Sunday when the home side resumed at 346 for six.

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Noah salvages French pride

GRENOBLE, France (R) — France's top player Yannick Noah salvaged some of his country's pride Sunday when he crushed Gene Mayer of the United States 6-1, 6-0 to snatch a match back in the Davis Cup tennis final.

The United States took an unbeatle 3-0 lead Saturday when John McEnroe and Peter Fleming beat the French doubles pair of Noah and Henri Leconte.

Noah, 22, was in sparkling form in Sunday's match, played over three instead of five sets, and never gave Mayer a chance to settle.

The victory was some consolation for Noah after his defeat by McEnroe in Friday's marathon opening match, which the world number one won 12-10, 1-6, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

McEnroe faces Leconte in the last match of the final, which will also be played over three sets.

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Monday, Nov. 29th - Randa Pharmacy, Boumediat St. 4th Circle

Tuesday, Nov. 30th - Dakhileh Pharmacy, Min. of Interior Circle.

Wednesday, Dec. 1st - Dajani International Pharmacy - Shemisani.

Thursday, Dec. 2nd - Mughrabi Pharmacy, opp. Chamber of Commerce Shemisani.

Saturday, Dec. 4th - Murad Pharmacy - Shemisani.

Monday, Dec. 6, Jacob Pharmacy 3rd Circle

Tuesday, Dec. 7, Rawand Pharmacy Wadi Saqra

Wednesday, Dec. 8th - La Perfumeri, Jebal Luweib-deh

Thursday, Dec. 9th - Fawzi Pharmacy, Jebal Hussein.

Saturday, Dec. 11th - Wissam Pharmacy, 8th Circle, Wadi Seer

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OPEC will meet in Vienna on Dec. 19

VIENNA (R) — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) oil ministers will meet in Vienna on Dec. 19 to discuss a new agreement on oil prices and production, and stop a price war, it was officially announced here Sunday.

Saudi Arabia's minister of state for oil, Mr. Abdul Aziz bin Ibrahim, announced the date and venue of a cabinet meeting here which will be presided by Oil Minister Ali Al-Sabah.

The ministers are expected to be a stormy one, as the ministers will have to discuss a dwindling market for OPEC crude oil among the 13 members.

The meeting could mean a new round of price cutting. Several countries in and outside OPEC have already begun charging less than OPEC's reference price of \$34 a barrel.

Several ministers, including Saudi Arabia's Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, have said in recent weeks they would prefer to keep the \$34 price but some have said the outcome of the December meeting could not be prejudged.

An output-sharing accord collapsed in July. But since then, the Saudis have stuck to the \$34 price and made it a peg from which pri-

ces generally have been hanging. Oil ministry sources in the Gulf, giving more details about the meeting, said a number of the ministers planned to gather informally in Vienna on Dec. 18. They added that the formal session might extend to Dec. 20.

The ministers were originally set to meet in Lagos on Dec. 9, but Nigeria opted out as host after some Gulf countries opposed holding the crucial talks there.

Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies have recently been hinting that they might unilaterally set prices if OPEC failed to agree on a reference price to which all members could adhere.

To defend current artificially high prices, industry executives say, OPEC would have to set the base price at the current \$34 or a little lower.

The alternative would be to let prices slip uncontrolled to a "market clearing" level that might be nearer \$20 a barrel.

Industry analysts in London have said it would be difficult to reach an agreement on individual output quotas with agreed variations in price to take account of quality unless Saudi Arabia compromised with Iran and Libya on market share.

Reagan opposes taxing jobless

SANTA BARBARA, California (R) — President Reagan has rejected a proposal to tax unemployment benefits as a means of encouraging out-of-work Americans to retrain for new jobs, the White House said Saturday.

Mr. Reagan was reported to have reacted angrily after reading reports that the proposal was in a package of measures drawn up by his cabinet council on economic policy to reduce mounting unemployment.

EEC leaders to discuss grave economic crisis

BRUSSELS (R) — European Community leaders will this week discuss a warning that Western Europe's economic crisis has reached a point of exceptional gravity with little or no prospect of any upturn in 1983.

A European Commission report says its most recent forecast of 1.1 per cent economic growth next year may now prove over-optimistic.

Bankruptcies and unemployment will continue to soar as Community nations enter their fourth consecutive year of recession, it says.

The report, which heads of government will study at talks in Copenhagen on Friday, calls for strong remedies.

It says although Britain, West Germany and The Netherlands can afford to cut the cost of bor-

rowing further to give their beleaguered industries some respite, most other governments must take tougher action to curb public spending, end wage indexation schemes and reduce inflation.

Community officials say recent interest rate falls on both sides of the Atlantic have done little to dispel West Europe's economic gloom because real interest rates and thus the cost of new investment and jobs remain too high to boost recovery.

Industrial output figures show a further fall since mid-1982 while surveys of business people's expectations show little prospect of an upsurge in job-creating investments.

The report calls for action to cure deep structural weaknesses in the Community economy combined with greater cooperation with the United States and Japan

Poland expects rise in output

WARSAW (R) — The Polish government Saturday said it expected a four per cent rise in industrial output in 1983, the first annual increase for four years, but warned of a further decline in some food supplies.

The 1983 economic plan, published in the Communist Party

daily Trybuna Ludu, showed the leadership was now hoping for a gradual and persistent improvement in most sectors of the economy after arresting a sharp spiral of decline this year.

The plan called for a 2.5 per cent increase in national income.

Rough road ahead for European trucks

LONDON — The short-term outlook for the European commercial vehicle industry is particularly bleak, and not all the present manufacturers will survive to see the expected revival in demand in the late 1980s.

The painful adjustments to be made by the industry will be hastened by the current strain on its finances, maintains DRI Europe in its latest report.

It points out that during 1982 only four (Daimler-Benz, MAN, Scania and Volvo) of the 15 European truck makers are expected to show a profit and that two groups — Iveco, the Fiat subsidiary, and Renault's commercial vehicle offshoot, RVI — already have announced they expect heavier losses.

"Very few manufacturers will succeed in being profitable in 1983. Poor results from South American subsidiaries, high costs from attempted expansion into the U.S. and reduced export earnings will depress results from the industry leaders," the report adds.

European truck sales are forecast to improve slowly in 1983 but it will not be until 1985 that they can be expected to return to levels comparable with those of the late 1970s.

With exports beyond Europe declining rapidly as the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) markets weaken still further, production will be under pressure and those heavy truck producers which achieved high export levels in 1981 and 1982 will "share some of the problems of their hitherto less successful competitors in 1983."

"In the late 1970s making trucks was a highly profitable activity. The present recession has brought about a sudden and probably lasting change," the report says.

Heavy discounting on the European market contributes to the overall lack of profitability. "Prices, along with average capacity utilisation, will not begin to rise again until 1984."

Higher replacement demand should stimulate European sales in the mid-1980s, when exports should also recover. So the medium-term outlook is more favourable.

However, the Japanese are winning the battle for light commercial vehicle sales in most markets where they have free access. So DRI's production forecast is more optimistic about heavier trucks than light commercials.

The report provides forecasts of truck registrations, production, imports, exports and vehicle fleet-in-operation by detailed gross vehicle weight categories for eight European countries (West Germany, France, U.K., Italy, Spain, Sweden, Netherlands and Belgium).

Dealing with the U.K., the report points out that 1982 was the second year in which no U.K. manufacturer made profits from producing trucks. "There is a clear danger that this situation will prevail into 1983 despite progress in cutting the cost base as discounting of truck prices continues to inflict more damage on U.K.-based producers than on the importers."

So the situation for some of the smaller U.K. manufacturers not backed by a major foreign partner "looks increasingly precarious."

Under present conditions the commercial value of Seddon Atkinson, put up for sale recently by its troubled parent International Harvester, "is very low."

Truck sales in Britain will increase only slowly in 1983. But replacement demand will provide a strong underlying impetus to sales in 1984 and 1985. However, the levels of demand seen in the late 1970s will not be repeated until the 1990s.

West Germany is the only European country where truck demand has plummeted further from a depressed 1981. As export demand weakened the German heavy truck industry was no longer insulated from the recession.

Next year will be difficult for the German industry, DRI maintains. Heavy truck producers face a flat domestic market, low European sales and uncertain export prospects.

The light commercial sector provides a particularly worrying feature of the current West German scene, it adds. Demand fell rapidly in 1981 and 1982 so far has been a dismal year. There is little likelihood of relief because the recent government austerity measures will hit private consumption and damage recovery prospects.

DRI says the French market will be unique in Europe for having passed through the recession without a dramatic drop in sales. Results for 1982 will show sales slightly ahead of the previous year.

Importers, however, have been the chief beneficiaries and sales from French domestic producers have actually fallen.

Next year will be difficult for the industry, particularly in the light commercial sector as the more restrictive government policies limit growth.

The report suggests the Italian truck market is just entering the phase experienced in other parts of Europe in 1980. "Although its recession will be shallower and shorter-lived, the effect on production will be rather more drastic — as depressed domestic demand coincides with a collapse of exports."

— Financial Times news features



NOVEMBER 15, 1982 marked the diamond anniversary of one of comicdom's longest-lived and most beloved duos — the legendary Mutt & Jeff.

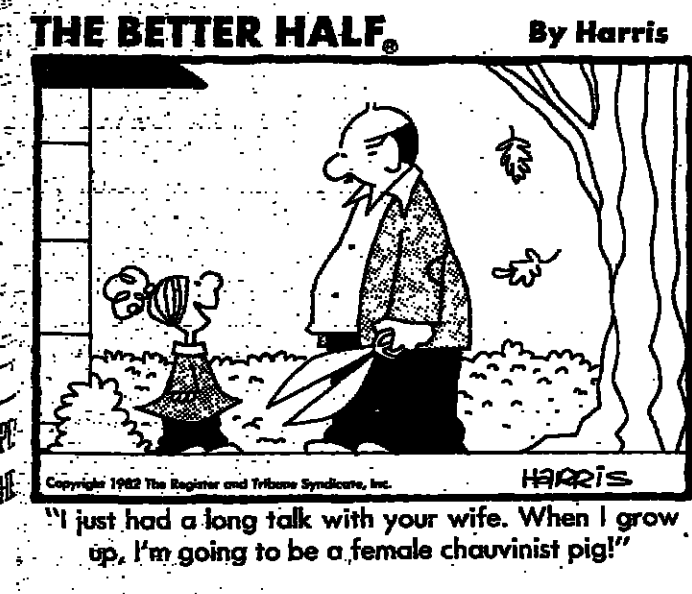
The original A. Mutt (the "A" standing for Augustus) had the spotlight to himself, his famous partner's appearance still several months in the future. He was created by Bud Fisher and first appeared three quarters of a century ago on the sports pages of the San Francisco Chronicle.

It was the first daily comic strip ever published and was also the first to be run horizontally, a format which delayed its publication for several years. The Chronicle's managing editor felt that such a strip would take up too much space and interfere with the vertical column format. Little did he know that Fisher's innovative idea would literally change the shape of future comics!

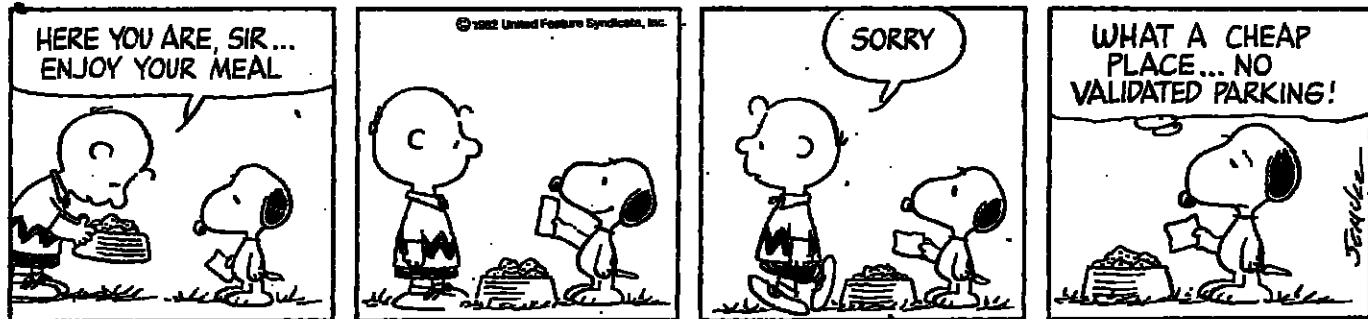
Mutt was an avid follower of the races (as was Fisher), and early gags were based on actual local race horses. Though Fisher chose the horses' names for their humor value rather than their racing abilities, the strip was often consulted for betting tips. But racetrack devotees were far from Mutt's only fans — the feature was an overnight success with readers from all walks of life.

In March of 1908 Jeff was casually introduced as one of 17 characters Mutt encountered in an insane asylum here he had been locked away for pilfering betting money from phone booths. The diminutive Jeff was under the delusion that he was James Jeffries, the heavyweight boxing champion of that era, and claimed to be the "greatest little man alive."

Fisher found that his audience grew deeply attached to the little guy who got the short end of the stick but always came back for more. Reader response was so strong that Jeff was the only character of the original 17 to continue.



Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to start the week right by seeing that your financial affairs are in good condition. A time when you can easily impress others with your energy and cleverness.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Fine day for deciding any changes needed in business affairs so that you can advance more quickly. Think constructively.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You are magnetic and charming now and can get much accomplished. A new project needs more study to be successful.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Having a meeting with clever and successful persons can result in fine advice and new ideas of the future.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A good time to contact persons who can do you the favors that you need to advance in career activities.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Take the rights steps now to make your fondest dreams come true. A higher-up can give the support you need.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Find the right outlets to get into that will improve your position in life. Avoid a troublemaker who could cause harm.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make a plan that will permit you to conduct your business matters very efficiently. Evening is fine for entertaining.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Come to a better accord with associates. Do the research work needed to get ahead in your line of endeavor.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study your assets properly and figure a way to add to present income. Avoid a situation that could lead to trouble.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Don't make any radical changes now which you could regret later. You can gain your potential by right thinking.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Take the right steps to gain added security. Show patience in trying to get your allies to go along with your ideas.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Join forces with allies and get good results in the future. Sidestep one who has an eye on your assets. Be careful in travel.

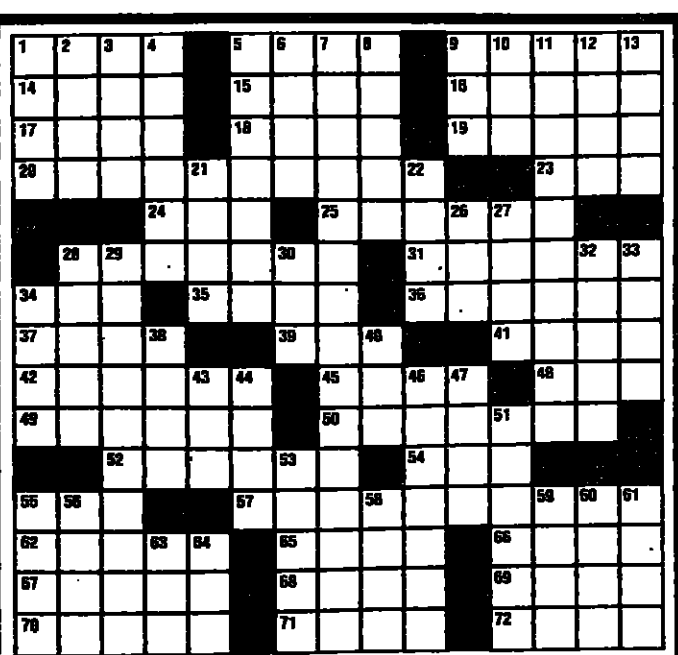
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be very businesslike and ability in organizing, so direct the education along such lines for best results throughout the lifetime. One who will not care much for sports, but an inveterate reader is in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By Albert L. Misenko

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WORLD

Peking expects long-term stability

PEKING (R) — China's new constitution, due to be adopted next Saturday, will ensure long-term political stability and calm fears at home and abroad of further sudden policy changes, Chinese leaders were Sunday quoted as saying.

The official press quoted several senior Communist Party officials as expressing this view during group discussions at the annual session of the National People's Congress (NPC), China's parliament, which opened on Friday.

Another highlight of the 15-day meeting will be the report on Tuesday by Premier Zhao Ziyang on the long-overdue sixth five-year economic plan, which is supposed to run from 1981-85 but has been long delayed.

This will be followed by a report by Finance Minister Wang Bing-guan on the budget, which is reported to be running another small deficit this year.

But the main preoccupation is with the constitution, seen as marking a basic return to legality after years of Maoist chaos.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) Sunday quoted Han Pei-xin, acting governor of the eastern province of Jiangsu, as saying during panel discussions Saturday: "The new constitution will ensure long-term political stability in China."

Ren Zhongyi, party chief of the southern province of Guangdong, bordering on Hong Kong, said it would make political life more stable and thus help reassure foreign investors.

"Some of our own people and our foreign friends and business partners are still worried about the changeability of our policy, and this is not without reason," Mr. Ren said.

He said China's top leader, Deng Xiaoping, had complained that China had no proper legal system and that what laws it had were

changed in the past on the political whim of leaders in power at the time.

But this state of affairs had now improved considerably, the agency reported Mr. Ren as saying.

One of the main innovations of the new constitution is the restoration from next year of the post of state chairman, or head of state. This was effectively scrapped by Mao Tse-tung in 1968 when he purged its last incumbent, Liu Shaoqi.

Another is the setting up of a central military commission to command the 4.2 million-strong armed forces, who are currently under the direct control of the party's military affairs commission under Deng Xiaoping himself.

But it is still unclear what difference, if any, this will mean in practice.

Gen. Yang Dezhi, chief of defence staff, was quoted as saying during the discussions that the previous 1975 and 1978 constitutions had not stipulated the relationship between the People's Liberation Army (PLA) and the state.

This had "given rise to the misunderstanding that the PLA is an army of the Communist Party and not of the state," he said.

However NPC Vice-Chairman Peng Zhen said in his report on the new charter last Friday: "The leadership of the Chinese Communist Party over the armed forces will not change with the establishment of the commission."

As usual in China, no one publicly disagreed with what was put forward by the leadership and only minor changes were made.

One suggestion officially reported Sunday to have been included in the draft concerned a need for more kindergartens.

Anti-KKK demonstrators rampage through Washington after rally

WASHINGTON (R) — Thirty-eight demonstrators were arrested and 11 policemen injured following a white supremacist Ku Klux Klan rally Saturday that sparked violent clashes between police and anti-Klan protesters.

The rally itself in a park facing the White House went off without incident. Forty Klan members, surrounded by police, gathered briefly and then were escorted from the city.

But shortly after the Klansmen had left, angry demonstrators tried to storm police lines and began throwing bricks and bottles, forcing police to use tear gas to disperse them.

In the ensuing two hours, roving bands of disgruntled protesters fought with police throughout the city's downtown shopping area, smashing shop windows and looting merchandise.

Washington police chief Maurice Turner told reporters his officers had acted with restraint and that tear gas was used only after violence had erupted.

It was the first Klan march and rally in Washington since 1925 and about 200 Klansmen had been expected but only 40 showed up.

However, anti-Klan demonstrators were out in force. Police estimated about 3,000 had gathered along the Klan's planned March route and at various counter-rallies elsewhere in the city. Protest leaders put the figure at about 5,000.

Mr. Turner said police and Klan leaders cancelled the march after deciding that the police, despite their riot gear, could not give the Klansmen adequate protection from the angry crowd.

The police chief described the

violent aftermath of the Klan rally as "blind, senseless rage that cannot be excused or justified." He called the looters "opportunists... hell-bent on crime" and said he suspected that many had criminal records.

President Reagan, on holiday at his California ranch during the disturbances, was also a target for many of the groups. Demonstrators protesting against his administration's economic policies chanted anti-Reagan as well as anti-Klan slogans.

The Ku Klux Klan was founded as a secret, white racist terror group after the civil war in the 1860s. It has a long and bloody history of racial violence, particularly in the southern states.

Recently, it has tried to broaden its support by endorsing President Reagan's conservative economic policies.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Rome wants to question 2 Turks

ROME (R) — A Rome magistrate has issued international arrest warrants for two Turkish citizens in connection with last year's assassination attempt on Pope John Paul II. Judicial sources said investigating magistrate Ilario Martella issued the warrants for two men named as Oral Celik and Bechir Selenik. The sources said the men were suspected by investigators of having helped Turkish gunman Mehmet Ali Agca, who shot and wounded the Polish pontiff on May 13, 1981.

Irish gunmen kill former militiaman

ARMAGH, Northern Ireland (R) — Gunmen shot dead a former part-time soldier in front of his 10-year-old son at a petrol station Saturday, police said. The gunman, believed to be Irish Republican guerrillas fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland, shot the man at point-blank range in Armagh, 50 kilometres from Belfast, before escaping in a waiting car.

Zia vows support for Palestinians

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Pakistani embassy in Amman Sunday released a message by President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq issued on the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian people. "The International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian people has assumed this year greater significance in view of the recent barbaric Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian men, women and children in the refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila," the message said. "The Israelis have failed in their sinister attempt to eliminate the aspirations of the Palestinians by seeking to liquidate the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The indomitable Palestinian people, however, under the dedicated leadership of the PLO, have emerged yet stronger... On this day, the government and people of Pakistan reaffirm their pledge to stand firmly alongside their Palestinian brethren in their valiant struggle against the forces of oppression and injustice."

Malcolm Muggeridge becomes a Catholic

ROBERTSBRIDGE, England (R) — British author and broadcaster Malcolm Muggeridge, an outspoken agnostic until becoming a Christian some years ago, was received into the Roman Catholic church Saturday. He has told reporters his conversion followed conversations with Mother Teresa, the Catholic missionary in Calcutta who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979. His wife Kitty also became a Catholic Saturday in the service at a church near his home in southern England.

Motorist kills himself, hurts cop

DUESSELDORF, West Germany (R) — A man involved in a car crash here grabbed a policeman's gun and killed himself with a shot through the head which also critically wounded the policeman, police said Saturday. Eye-witnesses said one of the drivers in the city centre crash pulled the gun from the policeman's holster, put it to his right temple and pulled the trigger. The bullet came out through the 24-year-old man's left temple and then hit the 26-year-old policeman in the head.

Falklanders get British citizenship

LONDON (R) — Britain is to give Falklanders full British citizenship, the Sunday Times newspaper reported. The newspaper said that the British government had decided not to oppose an amendment in Britain's new nationality act, due to be debated in the House of Lords on Monday, giving Falklanders the same rights in Britain as given to residents of Gibraltar. When the Act comes into force on Jan. 1, Falklanders will be United Kingdom nationals, able to enter and work in Britain freely.

Reagan's MX plan faces uphill battle in Congress

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan's plan for deploying America's new MX nuclear missile faces a tough fight in a special session of Congress starting Monday.

But a bill he supports that would provide funds for repairing the country's ageing roads and bridges will almost certainly be approved.

Mr. Reagan may also ask Congress to advance the starting date of his controversial 10 percent tax cut from July 1 to Jan. 1 to stimulate the economy, although leaders of his own Republican Party have warned him he would be rebuffed.

These issues will dominate a three-week session that must also pass legislation to finance most federal government operations for the 1983 financial year which began on Oct. 1.

It will be the last meeting of the present Congress. A new Congress reflecting the results of the Nov. 2 U.S. elections will take office in January.

Republicans retained control of the Senate but the Democrats increased their majority in the 435-member House of Representatives by 26 seats, making it more difficult for Mr. Reagan to get his conservative programmes approved.

Efforts to kill the president's "dense pack" plan for basing the MX missile are to begin on Tuesday when the house appropriations committee considers a \$230 billion measure to provide funds for defence operations.

The chief house opponent, New York Democrat Joseph Addabbo, says he will try first to cut \$1 billion of MX production

money out of the bill and, if that succeeds, the remaining \$1.8 billion for MX system would be a waste of money because land-based missiles are vulnerable to attack.

When the defence appropriations bill reaches the Senate, MX foes led by Ernest Hollings, a South Carolina Democrat, say they will try to vote down the funds for production of the MX.

Mr. Reagan and congressional leaders agree that a bill providing for repairs to crumbling U.S. highways, bridges and mass transit systems should be passed.

It would create 320,000 jobs at a time when the U.S. unemployment rate is a post-war record of 10.4 per cent.

As proposed by the president, the programme would put a five-cent-a-gallon tax on petrol to raise \$27.5 billion for the repair work over the next five years.

Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis, who drafted the plan, says the 320,000 jobs it would create include 175,000 in the construction industry.

The petrol tax proposal may be accompanied by one to make Mr. Reagan's 10 per cent income tax cut effective on Jan. 1 to stimulate the economy by spurring consumer spending.

But Democratic leaders blame the high federal deficit on the tax cut and Republican leaders say they have told the president that his proposal will be defeated.

Mr. Reagan said last week he was still studying the request, although he had not decided to make it.

Hijacker caught in Poland

WARSAW (R) — Polish security police foiled an attempt by an armed man to hijack a Hungarian airliner when it landed in Warsaw on a flight from Moscow to Budapest, airline officials said Sunday.

Details of the five-and-a-half-hour drama Saturday night were confused. But the officials said the man, carrying a machine pistol, approached the crew on board while the Tupolev 154 airliner was on the ground and ordered them to fly to West Berlin's Tempelhof airport.

They said the man was eventually seized after being told he had to leave the plane and board another if he wanted to fly further.

The nationality and other details of the hijacker were not immediately available. There were no reports of casualties and normal flights at Warsaw's international Okęcie airport were later resumed.

FDP loses its youth arm

BOCHUM, West Germany (R) — The 20,000-strong youth organisation of West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's Free Democratic Party (FDP) voted Saturday to sever links with its already deeply divided mother party.

The mass walkout, in protest at Mr. Genscher's backing of conservative Chancellor Helmut Kohl, was agreed by the majority of delegates at a Young Democrats (JUDOS) congress in Bochum.

But there was no decision on forming a new break-away liberal party, plans for which are to be debated Sunday at another liberals' conference in the same city by some 1,000 FDP rebels opposed to the new centre-right coalition government.

FDP officials said they fear individual defections could accelerate if both weekend meetings vote against the FDP.

Former FDP General Secretary Guenther Verheugen joined the opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD) last Thursday, the fifth senior politician to quit the party in the last three weeks.

Uruguay expects vote for democracy

MONTEVIDEO (R) — Uruguayans cast their votes Sunday in elections which opponents of the country's military rulers hope will demonstrate public support for a return to democratic government.

The polls are to elect officials in the two traditional centrist parties and are being held under close military surveillance.

All left wing parties as well as the Christian Democrats who once formed part of a anti-government broad front have been banned from taking part.

Government opponents have forecast that at least 70 per cent of the two million electorate will cast ballots and that a strong anti-government congress will be elected in each party.

The elections follow the defeat of military intentions in a referendum two years ago. The armed forces had proposed alteration of the constitution to give the military a permanent say in Uruguayan politics but the electorate rejected the plan in a plebiscite.

Government opponents say that a vote in their favour will place the parties in a position of strength to negotiate constitutional reforms in the run up to presidential and congressional elections promised by soldier President Gregorio Alvarez for 1984.

The military took power in this small South American nation of

British soldier allegedly held for spying

LONDON (R) — Military authorities are questioning a soldier in Britain's Intelligence Corps about alleged leaks of defence secrets to the Soviet Union, the Sunday Telegraph reported Sunday.

A defence ministry spokesman said a soldier in the Corps was under arrest at Aldershot, the British army base in southern England, on a charge of improperly

carrying out his duties. But he added: "I have no knowledge of any security charge."

The newspaper said the soldier, a lance corporal, had been interrogated for two weeks and was thought to have visited the Soviet embassy in London.

The Intelligence Corps is responsible for military security and

the collation and interpretation of intelligence on modern warfare, weapons, tactics and techniques. Inquiries are still going on into the death last week of a former technical officer at the government's secret communications headquarters. The man, Ernest Brockway, 42, was found hanged at his home near the headquarters at Cheltenham, western England.

UNESCO has been the main stage for the debate. Some Western officials have in the past suggested that Mr. M'Bow himself has helped promote the Third World viewpoint.

The director-general, former education minister in Senegal, argues that he and his colleagues at the head of the organisation simply carry out the wishes of the majority of UNESCO's 158 members.

Diplomats said that consensus on the communications project would probably eliminate the danger of any Western pull-out, as long as governments did not object to the reported compromise achieved by their delegates.

The U.S. Congress has voted to cut off funds for UNESCO if it approves any measure that Washington thinks imposes restrictions on press freedom. A quarter of UNESCO's budget comes from U.S. contributions.

African diplomats said Third World representatives in a working group which met on proposed amendments to the communications project draft had "bent over backwards" to accommodate the Western viewpoint.

Conference sources said Mr. M'Bow himself had headed off a proposal by Cuba that the project specifically call on UNESCO to prepare a draft declaration on the basic principles of a new world information order.

UNESCO officials denied that Mr. M'Bow wanted his original 256-page draft plan, which also includes projects on culture, education and human rights, to be approved by the conference without amendment as some delegates had said they believed.

The officials said amendments would be incorporated in resolutions which would then be used as guidance in preparing the final text of the overall plan.

They estimate that total consumer spending would remain constant, despite Sunday opening, but increased retailers' overheads and wage bills would raise prices for the consumer.

Possible compromise solutions include allowing shops to trade half a day on Sundays, making overheads so disproportionate to takings that larger stores would feel absolved from any obligation to open.

The controversy only applies to England and Wales — Scotland has legalised Sunday trading. Denying that new trading laws would dramatically alter the atmosphere of Sundays, supporters of the change point to Scotland, where fewer than half the shops open on Sunday.

"Sunday in Dundee... remains as dull as it is anywhere else in the United Kingdom," a Scot wrote to The Times on whose letters page the controversy has raged for weeks.

The idea of reforming chaotic Sunday trading is far from new — 11 attempts by individual Members of Parliament in the last 20 years have failed. But reformers feel that the time may now be ripe.

Never on a Sunday -- grocery controversy rages on in Britain

By Anthony Barker

LONDON — Freedom for shoppers to trade as they wish on Sundays, something which has been legally barred for centuries, could become a reality here soon.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher — a grocer's daughter — favours the reform and her Conservative administration will clear the way for a free (non-party) vote in parliament, probably next year, on whether to change complex laws restricting Sunday trading in England and Wales.

And with public opinion favouring a change, consumer groups are optimistic that the vote will go their way.

The existing shops act of 1950, which allows only the sale of some essential and perishable goods, has led to anomalies.

English shops can lawfully sell gin on Sunday but not babies' powdered milk, they can sell pornographic magazines but not Bibles, frozen vegetables but not canned.

Chemists may sell pills on the Sabbath but they risk prosecution if they deal in shampoo.

And the English can buy Chi-

nese takeaway dishes on Sunday but not their national dish, fish and chips.

The move to lift the present restrictions faces strong opposition from unions representing shopworkers and religious pressure groups, such as the Lord's Day Observance Society, who are campaigning to keep the Sabbath respected by law.

But changing social habits have made the ban on Sunday retailing a nonsense in the eyes of many inhabitants of England and Wales who are accustomed to buying what they want on Sunday from shops that ignore the law.

Mrs. Thatcher says she will give a "fair wind" to any Member of Parliament introducing a private bill to reform the Shops Act. Reformers believe this means that although the government does not want to legislate itself it will help to draft a member's bill and ensure it gets a hearing in parliament.

The 635 members of the House of Commons are expected to be given a free hand to vote according to their consciences.

The Sunday trading debate has become a trial of strength between pressure groups.

The National Consumer Cou-

neil, which is leading the campaign for Sunday opening, says that over 50 per cent of married women now work during the week. Sunday shopping would be easier for them and for couples buying items such as furniture.

A public opinion poll commissioned by the government-funded council showed that 69 per cent of those asked supported evening and Sunday shopping compared with 64 per cent a year ago and 55 per cent in 1970.

Shopkeepers' grievances

But John Flood, deputy general secretary of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (USDAW), with employees of large retail firms among its 430,000 members, is opposed.

"If husbands, wives and their 2.4 children can expect to scuffle happily around the nation's shopping centres at all hours, seven days a week, what is to become of the shopworker's evenings and weekends?" he asked at a conference.

He added that some two-thirds of shopworkers were women with traditional responsibilities in the home to their families.

Union spokesman Pat Stevens told Reuters he thought Sunday opening would lead to a free-for-all. Reluctant shopkeepers would be forced to open on Sundays to preserve their market share.

He said USDAW would support a rationalisation of the law to end anomalies but this should include increased penalties for illegal Sunday trading.

Many shopkeepers currently defy the law and willingly pay the rarely imposed fines of up to £200 (\$320).

The union is backed by the Lord's Day Observance Society, a 150-year-old Christian group fighting a rearguard action against infringements of the fourth commandment: "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

Shopkeepers are divided on the issue. Smaller family business which could avoid paying extra wages for Sunday staff — they include corner grocers often run by Muslims and Hindus — are mostly in favour of change.

According to the Retail Consortium, the employers' umbrella organisation, larger store and supermarket chains echo union mis-

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Neither vulnerable. West deals.

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♦ A10872
♣ 864

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1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass 3 NT
Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Two of ♠.

Perhaps the largest single charity bridge event anywhere is the annual UJA Federation bridge tournament organized by Mrs. Samuel Stayman. This year's event, held at the exclusive Harmonie Club in New York, attracted almost 80 tables and raised over \$50,000.

Amateurs pay \$350 to play with an expert for the evening. The results on any hand can vary greatly, depending on which member of the partnership is in control. Here's an example of what might — and did — happen in this tournament.

North's overall on such a skimpy suit is not to be recommended. However, South's decision to bid three

no trump, despite his questionable spade stopper, has the endorsement of this department. North needed no more than the ten of spades to make sure of a stopper, and without a spade lead, declarer could have nine running tricks.

West got his side off to the best start when he opted to lead his fourth-best spade. East should simply have signalled with the eight of spades, but he made the amateur's mistake of playing the ten — "third-hand high." Declarer won the jack and made the technically correct play of a club to the queen — that would have permitted him to bring home the suit if East had started with all four missing clubs.

East won the ace of clubs and returned the four of spades. When declarer's queen appeared, West should have worked out the lie of the cards and followed with either the king or the nine to unblock the suit. But West chose a poor moment to play an uncharacteristic six. As a result, when declarer eventually forced out the ace of hearts to set up his ninth trick, the defenders could take only two of the three spade tricks they were due. Had East not been profligate with his ten of spades, he could have overtaken his partner's nine to set the contract; and had West been rather more generous, he would have retained a low spade to achieve the same result.

3NT 1000